THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE SOUTH.

JUDGE KELLEY'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

LARGE MEETING OF WHITES AND BLACKS AT MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA—SPEECH OF JUDGE KELLEY—SENSIBLE ADVICE TO THE PEOPLE—ORDERLY CONDUCT OF THE AUDIENCE, ETC.

MONTGOMERY, Alabama, May 19.—Judge Kelley addressed a large meeting, composed about equally of whites and freedmen, last evening, at the Capitol grounds. He was introduced by Mr. John C. Keffer, of General Swayne's civil staff. Governor Patton and many other distinguished citizens, of both parties, were on the platform. Several carriages filled with ladies were on the ground. The meeting was undisturbed by the slightest interruption. The speaker was listened to with profound attention and respect.

Upon being introduced, Mr. Kelley said that he wished them to understand that he did not come to promote discord among any people or section, but to heal, if possible, with such influence as he could command, the wounds of a bleeding country. The results of the war, terrible as they are in the present, would be beneficent in the future. He regretted that it was inevitable, but it seemed to have come in the order of Providence. All great benefits reached us through suffering. The throes of agony which afflicted alike the North and the South brought with them the birth of a new nation.

He pointed out the contrast between the richness of the South and that of the cold North, where men had to toil for every dollar; but still the Northern men were richer and enjoyed more of the luxuries of life. Alabama alone had more resources in mineral and other wealth than all New England put together. In none of the Eastern States was there coal, and little iron; they could not grow corn there. In Alabama they grow wheat months earlier than in the North; but they had not done so because they relied upon other States for food, and devoted their soil to one special crop. All vegetables can be grown in this State. There were copper, lead, and gold in their hills, and it would be their fault if the North did not cease to send abroad for their crude brimstone, specimens of which and other minerals he had seen a moment ago in the Executive chamber.

These facts told to foreign lands, and the fact that they had freedom now and common schools being known abroad, capital and labor would pour in from those countries. They have their coal and iron slumbering in the ground, and throw the toil upon the shoulders of labor. In the North they make coal and iron their laborers, and throw the heavy work upon machinery. Young, tender girls, and the widow of the soldier, tend the loom and direct the thread, while the steam engine does the heavy work. In coming to the South he thought that his experience might be of service to them, and he hoped that he might be remembered for doing them some good.

He alluded to the common school system in the North and Northwest, for which every man, rich and poor, is taxed, and the humblest boy may step from the school to college, and thence to a learned profession and the head of a commercial establishment. This was his own story. Since his eleventh year he never was a pupil in a public school. Up to twenty-five he was a working mechanic. Although there were no such cities as New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, or St. Louis in the South, yet they had at their command, in connection with their other resources, the richest cotton-fields and the richest rice-fields of all America.

Both sections of country had the same Constitution and flag; but in the North the boy was educated to rise in the world and become the richest man in the community, and the law guaranteed to the working man fair wages for a fair day's work. He urged them to build rolling mills, erect furnaces, employ the water power at Watumpka and up in the other cotton districts, and to rotate their crops as we do in the North. The day will come when Alabama will not confine herself to cotton as her sole crop, but she will send her railroad iron to the Gulf. The wives and daughters of men as dusky as those around him would spin the cotton. They need not tell him they can't do it; for he had visited the colored schools, and found enough of talent and intelligence there to convince him that they had the laborers at hand if they only trained them.

Addressing the white people, Mr. Kelley said he failed to find any other reason for the difference between the North and South than their contempt for the rights of man as man. He urged them to set aside their prejudices and reconstruct the South promptly and willingly. If that were done he would declare, in behalf of the whole country, that the present laws of Congress would be a finality unless it was driven to enact harsher measures, and before many years the South would be more liberal and as prosperous as the North. He then addressed the freedmen, reminding them that their freedom meant the right to toil for their living and get paid for it, but in doing so they must be just to all.

Freedom means that a good man is better than a bad man, and the smart man wins the race. They were at liberty to protect their wives, and they should take care of them, and send their children to school, that they might have a lighter task to endure than their fathers. They must live in peace with the people of Alabama. They will have to pay taxes and study the politics of their country. Let those who were mechanics try to start for themselves, and those who were farm laborers should avail themselves of the Homestead law; or, if the Government lands were too far away, Congress would see that land offices should be brought nearer to the people. (Cheers.) He was not the agent of a party, but he loved the party he belonged to because of its great principles. Devotion to the Union and belief in the rights of man were its two bases.

Alluding to the views of the Republican party upon national interests, he said that they believed that the levees of the Mississippi, whose wretched condition had lost millions of acres to the South, should be kept in order by the general Government, because they believed that that river was a great national highway, and essential to the prosperity of the whole country. Congress will not go farther than it has done in the matter of reconstruction, and it had done nothing that was not essential to the maintenance of a Christian republic. Citizens of Montgomery, I have spoken to you as I would have spoken to the citizens of Mobile had they listened to me. If there be anything offensive in what I have said, then proclaim, as the Mobile people did, that I ought to be shot down. (Cries of "No, no," and loud cheers.)

Amid the cheers of the audience Judge Kelley retired. This morning he left for Atlanta.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ANOTHER VERMENT LETTER FROM EX-GOVERNOR PERRY, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ex-Governor B. F. Perry, of South Carolina, has written another letter on the Southern situation. It is published in the Columbus (S. C.) *Phœnix* of the 16th. We make the following extracts:—

In order to radicalize the South and stir up antagonism between the two races and set them to cutting each other's throats, Republican emissaries, black and white, great and small, are travelling all over the Southern States, and making the most incendiary speeches, organizing secret societies, and forming "Union Leagues." Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, gave the people of Charleston, the other week, a specimen of his tactics and political strategy. Nothing can be more diabolical or less likely to promote the true interests of the black man than such a course. It will, however, go very far towards estranging the freedmen from us and building up a strong and powerful radical party in all the Southern States.

If left alone, the negro would act in harmony with his former owner. It is to his interest to do so; but of this there is now little hope. Every day, by means of this radical agitation and misrepresentation, he will be less and less under the influence of his true friends and neighbors. At present, out of the towns and villages, the negro cares nothing about his right of suffrage, and knows nothing. Unless influenced by bad men he will not trouble himself to register or vote. This, however, will not always be the case. If, therefore, we are wise in the coming election, true to ourselves, and have the true interests of the negro at heart, we may defeat the call of a convention and save the State from radicalism and agrarianism, and a war of races in the future. It never can be done afterwards.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL SHERMAN AT FORT RILEY—INDIAN AFFAIRS TO BE THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED—MOVEMENTS OF ARTILLERY, ETC.

FORT RILEY, May 13.—General Sherman arrived here to-day, accompanied by his daughter, and was received with the customary salute of fifteen guns. He comes for the transaction of important Indian business, a thorough investigation of the affairs of the tribes being about to be put in course.

Last week a portion of the artillery which left this fort with General Hancock's command returned from the West, the guns being found too heavy for use on the plains. Travellers for Santa Fe, etc., leave here now only in large companies, and all trains are ordered to rendezvous at Fort Harker.

The plague of grasshoppers has begun, and it is feared that they will do much injury to the crops. On Friday last the first rain which has visited us for a month fell.

AN EXTERMINATING WAR PREDICTED—THE CAMPAIGN BETWEEN THE ARKANSAS AND PLATTE RIVERS—RETURN OF GENERALS SHERMAN AND HANCOCK.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, May 17.—Generals Sherman and Hancock have returned from the much-talked-of and highly exciting Indian campaign, after a month or more spent in counselling with the Indians, and several stampedes and violations of faith on their part. Generals Sherman and Hancock have declared war to the knife. Major-Generals Smith and Custar, in command of the cavalry of General Hancock's forces, have started on the scout towards the Platte, thence south of that stream westward in the direction of Fort Sedgwick, afterwards down to the Smoky Hill, in search of Sioux and Cheyennes. War is to be made against these tribes wherever they are to be found between the Arkansas and Platte rivers.

Some such bands of reported friendly Sioux have recently been permitted to remain on a temporary reservation, designated by the Commissioners to investigate the Fort Phil Kearney massacre. The reservation is embraced between lines drawn north and south through Lodge Pole and Plum Creek, and between the Platte on the north and Smoky Hill on the south; although they are not permitted by that arrangement to come within ten miles of Smoky Hill. An opportunity is now offered (somewhat complicated by the treaty made by the Fort Phil Kearney Commission) to keep the belt of country between the Arkansas and Platte free from Indians in the future, and thus adequate protection will be afforded to both of the great railroad routes, as well as the three great overland thoroughfares, the Platte, Arkansas, and Smoky Hill.

General Hancock now informs me that in the country between Arkansas and Platte, except in the portion specified as a temporary reservation, war now exists, and will be maintained against the Sioux and Cheyennes. The Indians have all been notified of these facts and the present position of affairs, and those tribes who wish for peace will have to remain south of the Arkansas in the recognized Indian Territory, or north of the Platte, as they may properly belong to one or the other sections. The necessary steps have been taken to guard all trains, stages, and mails, until this Indian question is disposed of, and no more peace treaties will be made nor councils held with hostile Indians between the Arkansas and Platte, unless by authority higher than the military.

As it is one of the most difficult matters in the world to distinguish Sioux or Cheyennes from Kiowas, Camanches, or Arrapahoes, the latter tribes will be compelled to remain south of the Arkansas, unless they wish to fight. Cheyennes who do not wish to fight will go south of the Arkansas, where a great portion of that tribe now are, and have been during the winter.

The military operations will be continued during the summer, and a war of extermination carried on.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A GREAT FORGERY IN NEW YORK.

THE BROADWAY BANK THE SUFFERER—THE AMOUNT $17,500—A CLUE TO THE PERPETRATORS, ETC. ETC.

One of the boldest and most extraordinary forgeries that has obtained publicity for many years came to light yesterday. It appears that about a month ago a check was presented at the Broadway Bank, payable to —— or bearer, for $17,500, purporting to be in compensation for work done on a public school-house in Twenty-sixth street, where there is no building of the kind. The check was signed with the forged signatures of the President and Clerk of the Board of Education, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee. It was not one of the checks of the Board, but a very good lithograph of the figured checks, which are not accessible to any but the very few who have the right to fill them. It was, however, about an eighth of an inch shorter than the checks of the Board. After being presented and paid at the bank, it appears that it lay in the safe until yesterday, when it was sent to the office of the Board of Education among the genuine drafts, and was noticed by the auditing clerk of the Board, who called the attention of Mr. Thomas Boese, the clerk of the Board of Education, to it, and he instantly pronounced it a forgery. He then took the forged paper, examined and analyzed it carefully, and immediately sent for James M. McLean, the President of the Board of Education, who is also President of several insurance companies and the Board of Underwriters, B. H. Vance, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, of Mitchell, Vance & Co., and submitted the check to them, and as business men they were not long also in pronouncing it a forgery. The officers of the bank were then communicated with, and detectives were soon at work upon the case, having obtained an almost conclusive clue before they started, which probably only requires a little time to unravel to an unbroken end.

The check was made, as already described, payable to bearer, which is a very unusual thing with checks sent from the Board of Education to the bank for payment. Again, checks for such large amounts are seldom drawn, the money for repairs and other work on school buildings which are under the charge of the Board of Education being paid in smaller instalments. There might be other points of difference noticed also in this forgery and the checks of the Board of Education, but enough has been said to show that better management would do our city banks no harm.

There are various theories as to who the perpetrator of this bold and skilful forgery is, and there is only one opinion on the point. The simplicity of the circumstance, which the perception of a keen man turned to the advantage of the detective officer in starting him on the true trail, will be probably one of the most interesting developments ever made in an affair of this nature when the time comes to lay it before the public. Until then, however, patience must prevail.

The ignorance of the whole affair which prevailed at the headquarters late last evening in regard to the matter was not the least singular feature of this extraordinary affair. No one there beyond the detective who had the matter in hand seemed to take any interest in it, or even knew anything of it.

As the forgery occurred one month ago, the person who presented the check at the bank is forgotten, and can only probably be remembered when again brought into the presence of the paying teller.

This is the story thus far of this strange affair. The next chapter will unquestionably be far more interesting.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—*Hamlet*, a grand opera, by M. Ambroise Thomas, is to be brought out at the Grand Opera of Paris during the next winter. The "Ophelia" is to be Mad'lle Nillson.

JEFF. DAVIS.

LETTER FROM JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

The Richmond papers of Saturday print the following letter:—

GRAND JURY ROOM, May 15.—My Dear Sir:—Your letter of this morning has quite surprised me. Will I never see the day that I can exercise an independent judgment, or a sound discretion, without being called to an account and asked for explanation by my friends? In other words, will they never have sufficient confidence in me to suppose it possible that I have good reasons for doing what may not appear to them to be right, without forcing me before the public?

You say my friends are expressing great indignation at my having become one of the sureties for the appearance of Mr. Davis at the next Circuit Court to be held in this State, and that they fear it will injure me. I regret at all times to differ from my friends, but such considerations cannot be permitted to conflict with the performance of the positive conviction of duty. You say that you do not doubt but that my motives were good, but would be glad to hear my reasons; and you shall have them:—

First. Then, I offered myself as one of Mr. Davis' securities because I thought it would have a harmonizing influence in restoring a better feeling among the disturbed and discordant elements of the State, which it has already done to a very marked extent.

Second. Because I thought the Government had quite time enough to make out a case, and prepare for the trial of Mr. Davis; and that as the Constitution throws its protecting shield over every section of the United States by the guarantee of a speedy trial for any offense with which he may stand charged, and as the power of the Government had been recently exhibited in stretching forth its powerful arm across oceans and continents to seize upon an obscure individual, and drag him to the bar of justice, I thought there was no excuse for the delay that might not be resorted to for the perpetual imprisonment of Mr. Davis or of some other obnoxious citizen at a future day, and thereby establish a precedent not to be tolerated by any reflecting person jealous of the rights and liberties of the citizen; and therefore I thought Mr. Davis was entitled to his liberation upon bail, and that I could not, in any other manner, so forcibly express my opinion upon this subject as by volunteering to become one of the securities for his appearance in the future.

Third. As Mr. Davis had thrown me into jail, or permitted it to be done under his administration, without justification, an opportunity at the moment seemed to present itself for the exercise of magnanimity, which I did not choose to throw away, by assisting his friends in his release from imprisonment, but

Last, and chiefly, because I thought it furnished a suitable occasion of showing to the world, not only on my own behalf, but on behalf of that patriotic party which to some extent I represent, that in our demands for the vindication of the law in the past, and in our determination hereafter to insist upon some security for the future, we were governed by a high sense of public duty, and were in no degree actuated by motives of personal resentment, vindictiveness, or malignity.

If I had failed to seize upon the opportunity thus suddenly presented for accomplishing at one stroke so many advantages and so much good as I saw in the distance, I should have censured myself for a blunder and for a lamentable deficiency of those qualities upon which I would mainly rely in my own person.

I am happy to inform you, and all my friends in Washington and elsewhere, that if I have a friend here, or hereabouts, who does not honor me for, and rejoice that I took a step so much in the right direction, I do not know him or hear of him.

It is not true that I congratulated Mr. Davis, or that I approached him for that or any other purpose. During the progress of the case I authorized a friend of Mr. Davis to say to Mr. O'Conor that if the Government knows every-where and to all men as one of the most prominent and determined opponents of the Rebellion, the Southern Confederacy, and of Mr. Davis' whole course of policy, was desirable as one of his securities, that mine was at his service. The proffer was promptly accepted—not because it was needed, but no doubt from the same generous impulses that led me to make the offer.

I did not approach Mr. Davis, nor did I intend to; because it was from public, and not personal considerations, that led me to occupy his position; but when I approached the clerk's desk to affix my signature to the bond, Mr. Davis, as was both natural and becoming, approached me to express his acknowledgments for the generosity I had exhibited. I told him that among the considerations that had controlled me was the sacred regard in which I held the liberty of all citizens; that I believed he was entitled to trial; that the Government had had the most abundant time to prepare for one, and if, after two years' imprisonment, they were still unprepared, I thought he was entitled to his liberation on bail, and I was happy to give this public expression of my opinion on that subject. He replied, "It was a noble sentiment, worthy of Virginia gentlemen, as he had always known me to be, and was thankful for it." We separated, and did not come in contact again.

I am not only satisfied with, but I am proud of what I have done, and would do it over again and again, under the same circumstances, while I entertain every opinion of Mr. Davis' offense against the Constitution and laws of this country that I have expressed from the beginning of the Rebellion to its close.

I hope I may live long enough to let my friends understand that it is my habit to do whatever my conscience and judgment may approve in my individual capacity, without turning to the right or to the left to inquire what may be the opinions of others, satisfied that time will vindicate all things that in themselves are right.

Yours truly, JOHN M. BOTTS.

P. S.—As far as my knowledge and belief extends, it is not true, as you have heard, that on the call of my name it was received with hisses. I certainly heard nothing of it, nor have I met with any one who did; yet in so mixed a crowd it is not impossible that some one or two in a remote part of the house might have done so.

J. M. F.

To M. ——, Washington city.

BAILING OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

No amount of personal defamation could induce me to offer any defense of my agency in procuring the release of Jefferson Davis from an imprisonment theoretically lawless and practically mischievous. Nine-tenths of those now loudest in condemning that release are heartily glad of it, and only affect the contrary because they thereby gratify a spite, or hope to advance their own fortunes at the expense of some one else. If they could have Davis back in Fortress Monroe this hour by simply wishing it, they would not.

Those who assail Chief Justice Chase for not trying Davis ought to be aware of Judge Underwood's testimony before the Reconstruction Committee of the last Congress, that Davis could not be convicted of treason any where in Virginia unless by packing a jury for the purpose. If such be the fact, can the Chief Justice or the Circuit Judge be wisely blamed for not exposing the Government to a defeat on such an issue? What good end would have been subserved by such a result? Remember that Chief Justice Marshall settled the law (in Aaron Burr's case), that the accused can only be tried in the judicial district where his offense was committed.

Some journals have asserted that I went to Richmond to labor with Judge Underwood in the premises: That upright jurist needs no defense from such an implication; but I may say that I never yet spoke to a judge with reference to a case on which he was to act; and I surely should not venture on such an impropriety with Judge Underwood.

It is not true, though frequently asserted, that the Chief Justice has shrunk from trying persons for treason. There were several treason cases on the calendar when he held the circuit in Baltimore last year; he was ready to try them, but the Government was not; and they were put over by the District Attorney. I do not know why this was; I *do* know the fact.

Several Republican journals have asserted that I "thrust myself into" this matter—that I sought the distinction, etc. Nothing like this is true. I went to Richmond and signed the bond simply because the leading counsel for the prisoner deemed it important. If any other name would have answered as well, they would not have proffered mine, for they could easily have given ten millions of dollars, all of it by men who were worth double the amount for which they became responsible, and each of whom would have esteemed signing the bond a privilege.

But the counsel believed it eminently desirable that they should present some Northern names, of men who had been conspicuous opponents of the Rebellion; perhaps because the application to admit to bail would otherwise be strenuously resisted. I know nothing of their reasons; I only know that they would not have required me to face this deluge of mud if they had not believed it necessary.

If there be any who seriously deem the proffer of bail by Republicans unwise or officious, I ask them to weigh well the following extracts.—

The Richmond *Whig* says:—

"The generous course pursued towards Mr. Davis yesterday was one of the most effective reconstruction steps yet taken. It was indeed a stride in that direction. But the legal action taken was not all that we feel called upon to notice. That action was accompanied and embellished by circumstances of courtesy and cordial generosity from Northern and Republican gentlemen of distinction and influence, which will go far to commend them to the grateful consideration of the South. They joined our own Virginians in both bail-bonds and congratulations. In so doing, they illustrated their magnanimity, and in one moment levelled barriers that might otherwise have remained for years. The effect of yesterday' work will be felt and shown throughout the South, or we much mistake Southern character. Let us all show that Northern generosity is the true avenue to Southern friendship. We repeat, a great stride was yesterday taken in the line of reconstruction."

The Lynchburg *Virginian*, after giving thanks to the Northern Republican bondsmen, says:—

"The South will breathe freer, and feel that a nightmare has been lifted from its heaving breast. An obstacle in the way of reconstruction has been broken down; and the Federal Court at Richmond did more yesterday toward healing the wounds of the nation and restoring good will and harmony than has ever been done before. We hail the event as an auspicious one, fraught with good, and recognize the present as a fortunate time for both sections of the Union to set out with a new purpose to bury their animosities and meet together on a common ground of justice, peace, and fraternity. No one, we are sure, would do more to bring about such a result, or more rejoice at it, than he who was yesterday restored to the free air of heaven from the confines of his long incarceration."

The Baltimore *Sun* has a letter from Richmond, which says that, upon the release of Davis—

"The habitual self-control was for a moment lost, and the tide of pent-up emotion poured forth in shouts of joy and thanksgiving. Colored men and whites united their huzzas, and wherever the news spread the countenances of men, long clouded by settled despondency and apprehension, were lit up as if by a sudden burst of sunlight. The effect of his release in all parts of the State has been not only cheering and exhilarating, but it has done more to promote good feeling, real cordiality, towards the North and towards the Government, than any event which has occurred since the close of the war. There is not now any reason to believe that the South would, for years, do more than accept the situation, and content herself with a perfunctory performance of the obligations she has assumed; but the release of Mr. Davis has touched the Southern heart, and I believe that it is at this moment beating strong to the old music of nationality and brotherly love. The appearance in Court of Mr. Horace Greeley and Mr. Gerrit Smith, and their noble interposition in behalf of Mr. Davis, have had peculiar influence in bringing about this happy result. Our people look upon them as representative Northern men, and the hand has been stretched out to them they have grasped warmly. This time it is no dramatic grasp, but palpably honest, and prompted by full hearts."

This must suffice for the present. My maligners of to-day will be protesting that they didn't mean it ere three years have passed.

HORACE GREELEY.

MEXICO.

THE CAPITAL ABOUT TO SURRENDER—ONLY THE IMPERIAL MINISTER OF STATE OPPOSED TO CAPITULATION—MORE ABOUT THE PUEBLA EXECUTIONS.

By the arrival of the steamer Raleigh, Captain Marshman, from Havana, yesterday, we are in receipt of highly important news from Mexico.

Senor Don Jose Ramirez, son of Maximilian's late Secretary of State, left the city of Mexico on the 28th of April for Havana. He reports that when he left Mexico Porfirio Diaz had his batteries planted for the siege of the capital. There were nineteen pieces playing on the Peralvillo gate, and that of San Cosme was being attacked. The only points of defense that Marquez had were the gates. He has 4500 men to defend the capital.

When Marquez arrived in the city, after his rout, a council of war was held, at which the Ministry were present, Generals Viduarri, Minister of War, Tabera, second in command, O'Horan, and Orihuela, were of opinion that they should capitulate. Senor Lacunza, the President of the Ministerial Council, opposed this, on the ground that, as Maximilian was defending Queretaro against superior forces, it was not certainly acting the part of soldiers to surrender the first city of the nation. However, the commanding and other officers were preparing to capitulate, knowing that such was the only way to save their own lives.

The executions at Puebla were ordered by General Diego Alvarez at the moment he was assaulting a fortification; and when General Diaz heard of it he ordered it to be stopped, and on the following day allowed his prisoners to choose a place of refuge. General Noviega, the commander of the troops that surrendered at Puebla, is now living quietly at Jalapa, which is occupied by Republican troops.

The Republican Colonel Don Florentino Mercado was captured by the Imperialists at Queretaro, in the attack on the Campana Height. A young Mexican lawyer, Don F. de Castanedo y Mejera, was killed.

Senor Ramirez states that there was no news about Miramon's death, or otherwise concerning that officer.

Max was still at Queretaro.

From another source we have the announcement that a hot bombardment of Vera Cruz took place on the 5th of May, in which Colonel Bernen, of the Liberals, was killed.

The island of Carmen has thrown off the Imperial allegiance and proclaimed for the republic.—*New York Herald.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison and Peirce.—The new venire of jurors was returned this morning, and considerable time was taken up in hearing the numerous applications for exemption from service.

THE MARKER HOMICIDE.

In this case the defendant, an aged man, with an honest, open countenance, was charged with the murder of William Johnson. The occurrence was said to have taken place at Barker's residence, a farm-house down in the Neck, in the neighborhood of Ninth and McKean streets, on the 21st of February last. Barker discharged a gun at Johnson while the latter was lying upon a settee, the load taking effect in his body and causing almost immediate death. The empanelling of the jury occupied several hours.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Isaac Warnock, alias Hooves, was charged with the larceny of a silk velvet cloak, $15 in cash, and several other articles, the property of Mr. Hirsh, residing at No. 505 Coates street. Verdict guilty.

Abbey Brown and Mary Rooney, were charged with the larceny of $67, a dress pattern, a bonnet, and several other articles, valued at about $40. Verdict guilty.

Samuel B. Bott plead guilty to a charge of perjury.

Samuel Lee plead guilty to the larceny of a gold watch, valued at $100.

Rachel Brown was charged with the larceny of goods valued at $45, belonging to Mr. Solomons.

Martin Lewis, with several aliases, was charged with committing a burglary. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Amanda E. K. Covel vs. Andrew B. Chambers and Charles R. Coward. An action for arrears of rent. Verdict for defendants, rent in arrears, $242 79.

Thomas A. Scott, assignee of Elihu W. Davis and Josephine, his wife, vs. James B. McGinley and Rachael, his wife. An action on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff for $3507.

Jonathan Lodge vs. H. G. Armstrong ex rel. An action to recover some rags. Jury out.

John H. Cavender vs John Kuntz. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Mary Ann Stone vs. —— White. An action to recover for board. Verdict for plaintiff.

Flaherty vs. Flaherty. An action to recover mesne profits. Jury out.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—Exceptions to Auditor's reports were before this Court this morning.

—Dr. O. W. Holmes receives a severe castigation at the hands of the Boston *Recorder*, which declares that his course towards the orthodox clergy in his new novel is tending "to destroy the confidence of the younger members of their flocks in their sincerity, and thus weakening their influence for good."

SECOND EDITION

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

SERIES OF MASS MEETINGS OF THE COLORED PEOPLE, ETC. ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 18.—A considerable number of colored persons assembled at the Court House yesterday afternoon, to listen to the address of General H. A. Pierce, of Washington, D. C. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Henson, of the Bell Church. Charles H. Porter, Esq., introduced the speaker.

The speech was mainly of a conservative character. He opposed mobs, violence, and confiscation. He advised the colored men to labor diligently to educate themselves, and rely upon their own exertions for homes, instead of expecting to get those of white men by confiscation. He said, "The white men in your midst are your friends; they own the land, you provide the labor—thus your interests are mutual." Speaking of riots and mobs, General Pierce said it was the duty of the colored men to support the law and aid the police in maintaining order. He did not believe in the doctrine of entire social equality. There were many men the speaker did not recognize as *his* equals. He cautioned the audience against demagogues, who pandered to bad appetites to obtain the colored men's votes.

He spoke of the regeneration of Virginia and her restoration, not as a conquered province, but as a proud member of the Union; and closed his remarks by an appeal to the colored men to be true to themselves, and not disappoint the hopes of their friends who had made them free.

Many white persons were present. The meeting was quiet and orderly, and the freedmen seemed much pleased with the address.

A mass meeting of colored people was recently held in Norfolk county, at a place called Sycamore Hill, and at which a Loyal League was formed, devoted to the principles of Republicanism. The principal orator was Rev. Johnson Hodges, of Norfolk, who spoke for more than an hour in support of the Union Republican party. Subsequently, by invitation of the freedmen, who asked to hear the views of the white persons, a considerable number of whom were present, W. F. Wise, Esq., and the Rev. J. F. Deans, of the Baptist Church, delivered short addresses, in which they pointed out to the colored men the necessity of good feeling between the whites and blacks, and gave them some good advice, after which the meeting adjourned.

A case was yesterday brought up before the Mayor of Portsmouth arising from a captain of one of the ferry boats forcibly ejecting two colored women from the saloon set apart on the steamer for ladies, one portion of the steamer having been designated for the use of colored persons. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the captain, and the Mayor says in his decision, "There is no doubt, in my opinion, that the ferry company has a right to pass such rules and regulations for the government of these boats, and to appoint officers to carry out these rules and regulations, and the officers appointed should be at all times courteous and polite.

"The manner of ejecting the parties, without first stating to them that it was against the rules of the Company, was very reprehensible. There was more force used than necessary, and I shall, therefore, send Captain Childs before the Grand Jury to be indicted for assault and battery."

Captain Childs gave security to the amount of $100, and the case will come up for trial before the Corporation Court which meets in July next.

A bill incorporating the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad passed the Virginia Legislature in January last, and energetic measures are being devised by practical men who have the work in hand, to immediately enter upon the commencement of the road, which is ultimately destined to enrich the inhabitants of the prolific country through which it will extend its iron arms.

The road commences at Norfolk, or connects with the Norfolk and Suffolk Railroad at Suffolk, passing through the fertile counties of Southampton (near the Court House), Greenville, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Pittsylvania, Halifax, Henry, Patrick, Carroll, Grayson, and a portion of Washington.

Running near the line of the old North State, it will, when completed, command a large portion of the trade from Gaston to the Tennessee line, penetrating the rich wheat and tobacco region. The bill authorized the opening of books in Norfolk and Richmond, and the speedy completion of the road is an earnest desire of the inhabitants of those counties, on whose future destiny it is calculated to work the most important results.

The steamer General Sedgwick, from New York, bound to Galveston, Texas, arrived here this afternoon, *en route* to Norfolk. She reported having broken her crank pin, some miles south of Hatteras, and had to put into the nearest port for repairs.

A party of strangers from Norfolk recently visited Chincoteague Island, some forty miles above Cape Henry, on a gunning and fishing expedition, and found there a remarkable state of society existing among the inhabitants. Out of a population of 1400, only a few can read or write, and the principal means of obtaining a living is by farming and fishing.

A small species of wild pony in great numbers roam about the woods, and are annually caught and taken on the Eastern Shore and sold. They are hardy little animals, and when once broken make admirable teams for the farmers.

The inhabitants are exceedingly jealous of strangers, and manifest their aversion in a very decided manner. Their means of communication with the people and the other shore are so limited, and their prejudices so strong, that their knowledge of matters transpiring outside of their own little domain is restricted, and exhibits an almost savage ignorance.

The Late Catholic Council at Troy.

TROY, May 19.—The late Catholic Council has made a recommendation to the Supreme Pontiff of a candidate for the Episcopacy of the See of Erie, which was made vacant by the death of the late Bishop Young. It is thought the Holy Father will order the consecration of Rev. Dr. Peter Havermans, for more than a quarter of a century Catholic pastor of this city and vicinity. No recommendation has yet been forwarded for the nomination of a prelate in the place of the late Bishop Lavalle, of the See of Louisville. The erection of Syracuse into a Catholic See has been recommended to the Pope.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 88½; Reading, 103½; Canton Company, 42¾; Erie, 62¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 113; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 72¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95¾; Michigan Central, 109; Michigan Southern, 87¾; Cumberland preferred, 23½; Virginia 6s, 67; Missouri 6s, 97½; Hudson River, 101½; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 106; do. 1864, 105½; do. 1865, 106½; new issue, 107½; Ten-forties 99¾; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106½; all others, 105¾. Sterling Exchange, 109¾; sight do., 110¾. Money, 6 per cent. Gold, 136⅞.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Cotton quiet; sales at 28c.; Flour dull and declined 10c.; 4000 bbls. sold; State at $10 60@13 80; Western, $10 65@14 90; Ohio, $13 30@15 50; Southern, $13 40@18. Wheat dull and drooping; Corn unchanged. Oats active at 1@2c. advance; 30000 bush. sold; State, 93@93c.; Western, 88c. Rye quiet; 1550 bush. sold at 173@175. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork firm; new Mess $22 37½@22 40. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whiskey quiet.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, May 20, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. In Government bonds there was very little doing. 1864 5-20s sold at 105½, a slight decline; 107⅞ was bid for July 1865 5-20s; 108¾ for 1862 5-20s; 99½ for 10-40s; 111¼ for 6s of 1881, and 105¼@106½ for June and August 7-30s. City loans were in fair demand. The new issue sold at 102; and old do. at 97, no change.

Railroad shares continue dull. Reading sold at 51-69, no change; Northern Central at 44, no change; Norristown at 63, no change, and Pennsylvania Railroad at 51¼, a slight decline; 28 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 33½ for North Pennsylvania; 58 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred ditto; 13 for Catawissa common; 26¾ for Catawissa preferred; 27¼ for Philadelphia and Erie, and 44 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold 32; 111 was bid for Third National; 103 for Seventh National; 54 for Commercial; 95 for Northern Liberties; 55 for Girard; 20¾ for Manufacturers'; 44 for Consolidation; and 58 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53; and Susquehanna Canal at 15¾@15¾, no change; 30 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; and 76½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136⅞; 11 A. M., 136⅜; 12 M., 137; 1 P. M., 137¼, an advance of ¼ on the closing price of Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 5-20's '64..cp	105½	100 sh Susq Cl	18½
$100 City 6s, New	102	100 do	18⅝
$200 do. New	102	23 sh N Cent	44
$1000 do. New	102	200 sh New Creek	21
2 sh Leh N stk	53	100 sh Norrist'n sown	63
100 sh Read.....sown	41-81		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111@111¼; do. 1862, 108¾@109; do., 1864, 105¾@105⅞; do., 1865, 106¼@106½; do., 1865, new, 107⅛@108¼; do 5s, 10-40s, 99½@99¾; do. 7-30s, Aug., 106@106⅛; do., June, 105¼@105⅝; do., July, 105⅝@105⅞; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 11@11⅛; do., July, 1864, 11⅛@11⅜; do. Aug. 1864, 118@118¼; do., October, 1864, 117@117⅛; do. December, 1864, 116@116⅛; do., May, 1865, 114; do., Aug., 1865, 113¼; do., September, 1865, 112⅞; October, 1865, 112¼. Gold, 136¾@137. Silver, 130@132.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 111¼@111⅜; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 108⅛@109; do., 1864, 105⅜@105⅝; do., 1865, 106¼@106⅜; do. new, 107⅛@108¼; 5s, 10-40s, 99½@99¾; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106¼@106⅜; do., 2d series, 105¾@105⅝; 3d series, 105¾@105⅞. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16; May, 1865, 14⅛; August, 1865, 13¼; September, 1865, 12⅛; October, 1865, 12⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, May 20.—Bark—The stocks are light and the demand fair, No. 1 Quercitron is held at $42 ₮ ton.

The Flour Market is devoid of spirit, their being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase only from hand to mouth; sales of a few hundred barrels at $9 50@10 for superfine; $10 50@11 50 for extras; $13@14 50 for Northwestern extra family; $13@15 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; $16 50@17 for California; and $17@17 50 for fancy St. Louis. Rye Flour may be quoted at $8 50@8 75. No sales were reported in Corn Meal.

There is a fair inquiry for prime Wheat, but common grades are not much inquired after. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $3@3 30. Rye is selling at $1 70@1 75 for Western, Pennsylvania, and Canada. Corn is quiet; sales of yellow, afloat, in the cars, and from store, at $1 22@1 25. Oats are in steady request; sales of 12,000 bush. Pennsylvania at 80c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Provisions—There is a fair feeling in the market, but not much doing.

Whisky—Prices are entirely nominal.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, May 20.—The Cattle Market was rather dull this week, and prices were unsettled and drooping. About 1550 head were sold at from 18 to 19c. for extra, 16@17c. for fair to good, and 13@15c.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Party Movements South—The Republican Campaign.

From the Times.

The Republican Committee makes an appeal for money to aid its efforts to organize the Republican party in the Southern States. It urges the necessity of sending speakers and documents to enlighten and influence the public mind, as well as of organizing the party for vigorous and effective effort at the polls. The appeal will doubtless meet with a liberal response. It is in the highest degree desirable that any great and powerful political party which holds or seeks political power, should be national and not sectional in its organization and character. The Republican party is now dominant in the councils of the nation; and it ought to have an organization and adherents in every State and in every section of the Union.

This, indeed, is indispensable to its usefulness and prolonged existence. No sectional party can long remain in possession of national power. Especially now that slavery has been destroyed and all causes for sectional differences thus removed, will it be required of every party, as a condition of public confidence, that its aims, its principles, and its sentiments shall be as broad as the Union, and embrace the welfare of the whole nation rather than that of any particular section. And the best service the Republican party can now render the country is to extend its organization into every State, and to labor zealously for the common good.

There is one thing preliminary to success in such an undertaking, however, which must not be overlooked. If the Republican party is to become national in its action, it must be national in its principles and its sympathies. It will not answer to base its new development on issues of the past; it must have a distinct programme for the future. It must not rely for support anywhere exclusively or mainly on what it has done, but on what it proposes to do, for the public good. It is not enough that it has abolished slavery; it must now make that abolition a blessing and not a curse to the nation at large. It cannot base its claim to power on the fact that it has made suffrage universal to the negro race; it must vindicate that action by showing that the country has been benefited, not damaged, thereby. And this can only be done by wise, beneficent, and judicious action—by practical measures, and not by loud professions, and still less by clamorous reminiscences of the past.

Nor can the Republican party rely for continued life and strength on the fact that it stood by the country against rebellion—that it carried the nation safely through the war. Up to the present time, since the war was closed, the Republican party has lived mainly on the odium in which its enemies involved themselves during the contest. That capital will not be sufficient always. The people never keep a party in power—any more than they keep an individual in office—from motives of gratitude. In the presence of the fresh, new, and pressing issues to which the necessities of the time give rise, the past is always forgotten. The people have no time for recollections; they demand action in the present and for the future. The Republican party must not count, therefore, on maintaining itself in power by reminding its opponents of their past transgressions and its own patriotic conduct. It must show itself hereafter to be as much wiser, more just, more patriotic and trustworthy than its enemies, as it has been hitherto; and that must be done by the superior wisdom of its measures and its policy.

The Committee would probably meet with a more prompt and liberal response to its appeal for money, if the country knew a little more accurately what are the specific uses to be made of it. What is to be the policy of the Republican party in the Southern States, as represented by this Committee? What are the measures that party proposes to carry out? Does it second the efforts of the Hunnicutts in Virginia, and of kindred demagogues elsewhere, to plant bitter and eternal hatred between the two races in the Southern States? Does it lend its aid and its funds to stirring up distrust and animosity among the different classes of Southern society? Does it preach confiscation as a Republican doctrine? We understand that a good deal of the money contributed hitherto has been used in the distribution of Mr. Stevens' confiscation speech among the Southern negroes. Is that the use to be made of the money asked for now? These are questions which it is quite as important to the success as to the character of the Republican party that it should answer.

We do not believe the people of this country desire such a crusade of renewed bitterness and sectional hate as a certain class of Republicans seemed disposed to inaugurate. No public interest has anything to gain by it—the whole country has much to lose. The financial condition of our affairs demands the cordial, united, harmonious coöperation of all sections and all classes of our people. We must cherish and promote the industry of all sections—not derange and destroy it. We need peace, concord—a common effort for the common good. The Republican party can secure this, and every consideration of interest and of honor demands that it should do it. It should not sacrifice any interest or any right; but it owes it to the nation that the sectional resentments and hostilities which led to the war should no longer vex the public peace or check the public growth, now that the war is over.

Du Chaillu on the Negro's Destiny.

From the Tribune.

Nature is sparing of her precious gifts, and it is given but to few men to excel in more than one department of human action. Ignorance of this rule has often entailed the most lamentable, sometimes the most ridiculous, failures; but, in spite of these admonitory examples, it is impossible to convince certain sanguine natures that they are not equal to everything, because they have been fortunate enough to achieve a marked success in something. Monsieur du Chaillu is evidently no exception to the rule. This gentleman has achieved some reputation as a traveller. He has explored Equatorial Africa, penetrating into regions previously untrodden by the foot of the white man. In his journeys he made large collections of animals. He stuffed and brought away with him, as he tells us, "more than two thousand birds, of which sixty were new to science." He "killed one thousand quadrupeds," of which "more than two hundred were stuffed" by him and sent to Europe, "with more than eighty skeletons," and "about thirty of these quadrupeds were new to science." And, above all, he discovered the famous gorilla, the nearest approach to the human species of that quadrumonous race from which some people think man has descended, or of which man is, more properly speaking, an improved variety. When Monsieur du Chaillu returned to New York in 1859, he had—so he informs us—no fewer than "twenty-one gorilla skins and skeletons, besides chimpanzees, and collections of insects, reptiles, and shells." All this, we admit, is a very fair amount of work to get through in about half an ordinary lifetime, and we have no desire to detract in the slightest measure from the merit of this intrepid African traveller. We are not aware that his explorations have as yet resulted in any good, or any promise of good, to the race; but we are not of those who would measure the value of such enterprises as that which has given fame to Monsieur du Chaillu by their immediate usefulness; and we do not doubt that his pioneer labors will in future time yield some substantial benefit to the human family. But with all our admiration of his intrepidity and endurance as a traveller, we cannot be insensible to the fact that he is in imminent danger of making himself ridiculous. Not content with the renown he has achieved as an explorer, he must needs set himself up as a philosopher. Clearly, nature has endowed him in liberal measure with the faculty of observation; and in exercising this gift freely he is on safe ground. But when he mounts into the regions of generalization—when, from the plain narration of facts, he ventures on the difficult task of working up the facts in support of a theory, and that a theory which predicts the extinction of a race now numbering hundreds of millions of human beings—it becomes at once evident that philosophy is not his forte. What, for instance, can be more untenable and absurd than the view as to the future of the negro race which he gravely set forth, at the conclusion of his lecture last Tuesday evening, as his own deliberate conviction? After reviewing the condition of the negro in his savage state in his native home, and contending that the African has no "power of progression," he proceeded to say:—"Of all the uncivilized nations, the negro has been found the most tractable and docile, and he has a number of good qualities that compensate, in a measure, for the bad ones. We ought, therefore, to be kind to him and elevate him. That he will follow, in the course of time, other lower races, and will finally disappear, I have very little doubt." Now, with all deference to Monsieur du Chaillu's superior knowledge of the negro, we make bold to question the soundness of this conclusion of his. Granted that the negro has "no power of progression"—granted that he has for years remained in a savage state—it does not follow as a consequence that he must "finally disappear" from the face of the earth. With a certain class of ethnologists this theory of the disappearance of the "lower races" before the advancing march of civilized man is quite a favorite one; but there is nothing, we contend, in either history, or nature, or Providence to warrant the conclusion that such a catastrophe is inevitable. Inferior races, we admit, are disappearing in certain parts of the world, where the superior races dispute with the aborigines the possession of the land; but this result is brought about not through the operation of any ordained law, but by the vices of a civilization imperfectly controlled by moral and Christian influences. When Monsieur du Chaillu speaks of the final disappearance of the African race, he seems to forget, too, that he is coolly settling the destiny, not of a tribe, but of the whole people of a large continent. The negro race has an appointed location on this planet, and an appointed work to do on it; and it is impossible to dispose of them by the flippant philosophy—philosophy so called—which is so fashionable nowadays in certain very enlightened quarters. The equatorial regions are his habitat. He is specially fitted for laboring in the burning tropics; and in places where even Chinese and Hill Coolies sink under malarial influences, he retains his health and strength unimpaired. Will Monsieur du Chaillu tell us who is to take his place in the lands of the sun when he shall have finally disappeared? Or are immense tracts of them to be given over to the wildness of nature? But facts are decidedly against the theory in question. It is notorious that in the British West Indies, since emancipation, the black population has increased very largely. The blacks in Central and South America are also on the increase, and in our Southern States there are no signs as yet, to say the least, of the final disappearance. Let us give our explorer a hint. Your philosophical traveller is, generally speaking, an unmitigated bore. People don't want generalizations from travellers; they ask for facts only, preferring to draw conclusions for themselves. Monsieur du Chaillu is entnrtaining enough when he tells us about his adventures with gorillas and chimpanzees, and cannibal Fetich worshippers: he is simply intolerable when he begins to philosophize about the appointed fate of the negro race.

The Recent Farcial Attempt to Try Jeff. Davis.

From the Herald.

The recent attempt to bring, or pretense of bringing, Jeff. Davis to trial, was a solemn legal mockery run into farce. All the way through, this case has presented both a ridiculous and most serious aspect at the same time, and has ended in humbug and hypocrisy. Jeff. Davis was the leader and representative man in the attempt to break up the best government that ever existed. He was the President of that powerful Rebel Confederacy which for four years shook the foundations of the Union, which caused the slaughter of half a million of men, the flower of the country, which has burdened us with a debt, national, State, and municipal, of nearly four thousand millions of dollars, and which has plunged us into a sea of innumerable other troubles. More than that, he was one of the chief secession agitators originally, who brought on the war. This former haughty Senator of the United States, army officer, and Secretary of War, and subsequent President of the most gigantic rebellion, closed his career of horrors and power by being ignominiously captured when disguised and fleeing in the habiliments of an old woman. Charged not only with the crime of treason, but with being an accessory to the dreadful one of assassinating the President of the United States, he is liberated without a trial, on straw bail, and lionized by a set of Northern politicians and pseudo philanthropists as a suffering martyr. Such is the unparalleled spectacle of high crimes, solemn legal mockery, and ridiculous farce combined, which his case and career present.

But apart from these phases of the case as regards Jeff. Davis himself, who, after all, is a little, narrow-minded man, the whole action of the Government in the matter, from beginning to end, has been disgraceful. Under the charge of a double crime of the most heinous nature, he was manacled and punished with a severity of solitary confinement awarded only to the worst criminals after being found guilty. Without a trial the charge of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln was abandoned, and neither he nor the country has ever been informed of the reasons for the charge or the abandonment of it. For two years he was a prisoner under the other charge—treason, and yet during all that time he was not brought to trial, though the country was in a state of peace, and though the Constitution guarantees to every one a speedy trial. There always was sufficient cause and evidence to sustain the accusation of treason, and, perhaps, for conviction of that crime. President Johnson asserted and reasserted, officially and unofficially, in the most emphatic manner, that treason was a dreadful crime, and traitors should be punished. Yet, in spite of there repeated declarations, no attempt was made to try Davis. Undoubtedly treason, as Wesley said, is the sum of all crimes, for the consequences are more deplorable and dreadful; still, the very man who was regarded as the chief of traitors was never legally accused. After holding the prisoner two years the Government virtually abandoned this charge also by releasing him on straw bail. The laws remain unvindicated, and the Government really avows by this last act either that there is no such crime as treason, or that it cannot be reached. If this be so, the Government rests on a weak foundation. Any wicked and reckless adventurer may plunge the country into civil war with impunity.

The different departments of the Government have endeavored to shift the responsibility of keeping Jeff. Davis untried for two years from each other's shoulders. The Executive held him completely in its power, and did nothing. Chief Justice Chase would have nothing to do with him, although it was his duty to see that no one should be held an unreasonable time without trial, and to vindicate the laws by seeing that no traitor should escape unpunished. Both the rights of the prisoner under the Constitution to be speedily tried and the crime of treason were unheeded, because one department of the Government did not harmonize with the other, because one wished to embarrass the other, and all for political effect. The people hereafter will hold both responsible, giving, however, the greatest blame to the Chief Justice, because he could have demanded the prisoner and have tried him at any time.

One of the most remarkable features connected with the case of Jeff. Davis is found in the conduct of the editor of the radical organ in this city. He was the first to go bail for Davis. He had manifested an earnest desire to do so for a long time previously. Under the pretense of humanity, and a sense of justice, he sought this notoriety. Inconsistent as is his conduct in this respect with his radical dogmas and radical affiliations, it is characteristic. At the commencement of the war he advocated secession. Let the Rebel States go, he said. It is quite in keeping, too, with his "on to Richmond" vagaries, which nearly ruined the Union cause, and with the radical cry of on to specie payments, which would bring universal bankruptcy, and, possibly, repudiation. The course that he and such like radicals pursue weakens the arm of the Government, makes the law a farce, and threatens us with the greatest evils in the future. The effect is very bad upon the public mind. The people will naturally be surprised that the sacrifice of five hundred thousand lives, and the creation of a debt of three or four thousand millions of dollars to put down treason, have only ended in the virtual declaration that there is no such crime. If the Government is to be conducted in this manner, they may begin to raise questions about paying an enormous debt that has produced no better result. We can only hope that the Government and politics of the country may soon be in the hands of more practical and conservative men, who will neither aid treason nor leave it unpunished.

The Vote of the Southern Blacks.

From the World.

Since the decree of an omnipotent and infallible Congress had invested the black race with the inestimable privilege of the right of suffrage, which seems, both in the Old and in the New World, to be considered a panacea for earthly ills, it was well that those most closely touched by this great change in the political fabric should endeavor to turn the new element to useful purposes; that they should strive to eliminate its evils, and to extract whatever of good it may contain. The South is, of course, vitally interested in the matter. Both her social and her political future are involved in the working of the gigantic experiment. The promptitude and the energy with which her leading minds have adapted themselves to the new order of things, and grappled with the difficulties and dangers so suddenly thrust upon them, show that they appreciate the gravity of the crisis, and give hopeful earnest of the future. They indicate an elasticity of mind and a firmness of courage which, rising superior to the pressure of hostile legislation and of financial and industrial prostration, are alike admirable in themselves and a proof of the existence of those civic virtues which lie at the basis of all real self-government.

Yet, though most deeply and immediately, the South is not exclusively, concerned in the operation of black suffrage. The influx of so powerful a disturbing force cannot fail to be felt in the political dynamics of the whole country.

For the common welfare of all the members of the Union it is, then, essential that the important functions cast upon the blacks should be used in the mode least detrimental to the purity of our institutions. All considerations of party gain or loss sink into insignificance compared with the existence of fundamental principles. The temporary ascendancy of one set of political dogmas will probably, in the changes of a comparatively brief period, be followed by the triumph of their opposites, and the mischievous results of one system of policy be corrected by the adoption of the remedies prescribed by the contrary school of political doctors. A permanent debasement of political functions, or social war between races, would admit no such cure, and strike to the very heart of our republican system.

Utterly regardless, however, of all nobler considerations, and anxious only to perpetuate their power, the radicals have effected the most sweeping change ever introduced into a political organization. To govern the whites of the South by means of the blacks, to array the two races in enduring hostility to each other, and to vest the control of intelligence, education, and property in the hands of ignorant freedmen, manipulated by cunning demagogues, was the evident aim of the radical legislation, is the aim of the Republican Committee in its address "to the Republicans of the Union," and the scarcely concealed purpose of the brawlers like Kelley whom they are sending through the Southern States. Some, perhaps, were and are not conscious of such motives; but identifying, as they do, loyalty patriotism, and "every virtue under Heaven," with fidelity to their party, they naturally looked with complacency on any measures intended to prolong its rule.

There was great plausibility in the theory that the entire vote of the blacks would be cast in favor of the radicals. It seemed, speciously enough, the basest ingratitude in the freedman not to sustain by his vote the party which had caused the war, and given him the double boon of liberty and the right of suffrage. Yet there were counteracting causes, which now begin to be visible. The long-established influence of the whites, the subtle operation of social distinctions, so ingrained in the very framework of Southern life, rendered it exceedingly difficult for the freedman at once to throw off all dependence upon his former master and boldly enter the lists as his open enemy. Then, too, came the powerful operation of those long-subsisting kindly relations between the races, so purely incomprehensible to the readers of Mrs. Stowe, in whose credulous brain the whole South was peopled by ruthless Legrees and angelic Uncle Toms.

Altogether, there is very good reason to anticipate that the natural leaders of the Southern whites will prove to be also the natural leaders of the blacks. That the Southern whites should, as a general thing, direct and control the black vote, is obviously for the advantage of all. The failure to do so, and the consequent subordination of the superior race, would be so flagrant an inversion of natural laws as must inevitably result in continual discord and final anarchy. That the interests of the two races are identical is also manifest, and actual residents are, therefore, much safer guides for the helpless blacks than unprincipled adventurers who seek to enrol them into bands of *condottieri* for their own selfish purposes. The chances at present seem to be that while Wilson, Hunnicutt, Kelley, and their co-workers in the cause may seduce a considerable body of vagrant freedmen congregated in the cities, the Southern "peasantry" of the rural districts will, as in other countries, lean to conservatism. So far from being overwhelmed by the magnitude of the change they have been required to meet, the Southern leaders have manfully taken "heart of grace," and are determined, if possible, "out of the nettle danger to pluck the flower safety."

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co.

MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS
S. Lichtenthaler & Son Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

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WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
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EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

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An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 16]

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FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,

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Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 20]

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Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $900. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
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Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 25 tf

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—The Rev. John Moore delivered a sermon on the above subject last evening, at the Wharton Street Presbyterian Church. His text was Matthew xi, 1:—"And it came to pass, when Jesus had made an end of commanding his twelve disciples, he departed thence to teach and to preach in their cities."

The preacher said the labors of Christ were mostly confined to cities, and the same was true of the Apostles whom He sent forth. There was an evident design in this. Cities were the centres of influence, and controlled essentially the countries where they existed. The city of Jerusalem was, in an important sense, Palestine; the city of Rome, the Empire; and Athens was Greece. Christ knew that if the Gospel was established in the large cities it would radiate from them into the country. He told the Apostles that when they were not received in one city to flee to another.

At the present day great cities are eminently centres of influence. In no country is this more the case than in this. Boston, New York, and Philadelphia are sending out continually pulsations of influence which are felt all over the country. Our cities increase very rapidly, having continually pouring into them multitudes of human beings not only from different parts of this country, but from foreign nations. These need the Gospel, and the future of our nation must depend very much on our success in reaching them with the Gospel. It is one of the most important questions of the day, How are the masses in our great cities to be reached? They cannot be reached in the ordinary way of preaching. The most of them never enter a church to hear preaching. The command is to go to them in every possible and laudable way. Christ and the early preachers did not wait for men to come to them in the established and ordinary way, but they went to them. They preached publicly and taught privately as they had opportunity, in the temple, the market-place, the synagogue, the wayside, and elsewhere. In the text it is declared that Christ "departed thence to teach and to preach in their cities." An eminent commentator says that this includes public preaching and private instruction. In this work He was not absolutely confined to set times and places. He did good as He had opportunity.

There should be more open air preaching. Thousands can be reached in this city in this way that otherwise would never hear the Gospel. During a great part of the year this method of reaching the outlying masses might be successfully carried out. Ministers and churches should be alive to this; the responsibility resting upon them is very great. They should not hesitate to adopt and encourage this method of doing good, from false notions of dignity or propriety. It is honorable and dignified in the highest sense to preach the Gospel faithfully wherever we can reach human beings. The preacher laid great stress on this mode of promoting evangelization in this city.

He regarded the Sabbath School institution as a very important instrumentality for reaching the youth; but much depended on the mode of conducting it. It is useful in proportion as it is made subservient in bringing the young under the influence of the sanctuary. A Sabbath School may be conducted in such a way as positively to injure the church with which it is connected. The members of a school should be brought up to attend Divine worship; they should be brought under the influence of a preached Gospel. Unless this institution is made subservient to this it will accomplish but little. Multitudes of the home heathen of this city were once members of Sabbath Schools, and not having formed the habit of attending Divine worship while scholars, when they left the Sabbath School they turned their backs on all the means of grace and religious instruction. This is a vital point; and until it receives a proper share of attention, this institution will fall far short of doing the amount of good it otherwise would accomplish.

The circulation of tracts is another important way of promoting city evangelization. A tract has often been the means of saving a soul from death. There is one small tract published by the American Tract Society, which several years since was found to have been the means of the conversion of four hundred persons. But much depends on the spirit with which tracts are distributed. We need men and women with hearts overflowing with Christian feeling to circulate these, who in their very looks as well as words show to others their hearty interest in their welfare.

In prosecuting the work of city evangelization in general, we should cherish strong confidence in the Gospel as adapted to the proposed end. The human soul is the same it ever was, and the Gospel has not changed. It is now the power of God unto salvation, and will be to the end of time.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.—The following Standing Committees were appointed after the permanent organization of the Conference had been completed on Saturday morning:—

On Finance—Theodore Gould, J. Hollen, R. P. Gibbs, G. E. Boyer, W. Watson.

On Public Worship—J. Hollen, T. Gould, R. P. Gibbs, W. M. Watson.

On Missions—D. P. Seaton, Stephen Smith, J. W. Stevenson.

On Education—James Lynch, J. C. Cornish, P. Gardiner.

On Memorials—B. Lynch, D. Draper, J. A. Nelson.

On Temperance—J. Hamilton, V. P. B. Eddy, W. H. Chase.

On Book Concern—H. J. Rhodes, J. H. Smith, J. Mitchell, J. B. Eddy, B. Lynch.

Sunday Schools—N. H. Turpin, G. T. Waters, W. R. Norris.

Wilberforce University—E. Weaver, W. H. Williams, J. H. Henson.

To Publish the Minutes—James Lynch.

On Bishop's Allowance—E. Weaver, J. E. Pierce, T. M. Kinnard.

On General Conference Delegation—Stephen Smith, R. Faucett, R. Barney, Andrew Sill.

The following Conference Stewards were appointed:—P. Gardner, J. Young, R. Faucett, T. Gould.

After the appointment of the above committees, Bishop Wayman spoke briefly of the object which had called them together. He alluded to the goodness of God in sparing the lives of all the members to meet again this year, not one having died since the last annual meeting; also, to the bright prospects for future usefulness.

The examination of the ministers' characters was made in the usual form. Financial reports were made from the various stations and circuits in the Conference district. A great degree of prosperity was exhibited.

Rev. E. Weaver moved that Wednesday evening next be set apart for the consideration of the publishing interest of the Church. Adopted.

The Bishop announced that the opening sermon would be preached at Bethel Church, Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, by Rev. P. Gardner.

At the close of the sermon last evening at Bethel Church, Bishop Quinn gave a most graphic and interesting account of the work rapidly progressing in the southwestern districts, under his own and Bishop Campbell's supervision.

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.—The fiftieth anniversary of the Sunday School attached to St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Third street, above Beaver, was held yesterday afternoon. The singing by the children was very pleasing. A number of addresses were delivered. The twelfth anniversary of the Scott Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday School was also held yesterday afternoon.

CHANGE OF TITLE.—On Saturday, in the Quarter Sessions, Judge Allison granted an application to change the name of the Female Medical College to the "Women's Medical College."

COMMITTED SUICIDE.—A man named John Baker went to the woods on Saturday, corner of Township Line road and Carpenter street, and hung himself to a tree. The body was found yesterday, and the Coroner notified.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY MEETING.—On Saturday afternoon last, at 3 o'clock, the above organization held a meeting at the Academy of Music of a very animated character. The children connected with the various Episcopal Sunday Schools in the city and suburbs assembled to the number of some twenty-five hundred, their superintendents and teachers accompanying them, and the standard-bearers carrying at their front the different school flags of this army of little Christians.

The body of the Academy and every tier, except the amphitheatre, was crowded before the exercises commenced.

At 3 o'clock P. M. Rt. Rev. Bishop Lee, of Iowa, entered, accompanied by prominent clergymen of New York and this city, and was made President of the meeting.

After the usual introductory exercises, the Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., of New York, delivered an address to the children before him, they listening attentively, and responding unanimously to the questions proposed to them by the reverend gentleman.

Addresses were also delivered by Rev. Dr. Newton and Rev. R. J. Parvin.

Two beautiful hymns intervened, when the presentation of certificates of membership to the schools and scholars took place, the Rev. Mr. Reising, of New York, Secretary of the Society, making the presentation to those who had paid the individual yearly membership of fifty cents, and life membership of ten dollars.

A HEAVY ROBBERY.—The fur establishment of A. K. & F. K. Womrath, Arch street, above Fourth, was robbed of furs, on Saturday night, valued at about $6000. The robbery was first discovered yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, when the door on the street in the rear was found open. An examination of the premises developed the fact that the robbers must have been secreted in the building at the time it was closed on Saturday evening or have secured an entrance by means of skeleton keys, as no locks were broken. All the goods appear to have been examined, and indicated the robbers had a knowledge of the skins, as they removed only the most valuable. Three hundred and fifty-six sable skins, ten dozen chinchillas, and a quantity of ermine skins were among the spoils carried off. The firm has been very unfortunate in the way of robberies. Eighteen months ago the store was entered, and about $5000 worth of skins removed. A private watchman is employed in the neighborhood, but the robbery on Saturday night was effected so quietly as not to attract the attention of any one.

A reward of $1000 has been offered for the return of the goods, and a further reward for the arrest and conviction of the thieves.

THE SCHUYLKILL NAVY REVIEW.—The review of the Schuylkill navy on Saturday afternoon last drew forth a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen as spectators.

After the various barges were drawn up in line, Commodore Charles Vezin, who was on board the Atlanta, gave the signal, and the boats filed from right to left up the stream as far as Girard Avenue Bridge, when they returned and came down the river in open order, presenting a beautiful appearance. When opposite the upper boat house, the Commodore's barge, followed by the new boats, New Atlanta, six oars, and New Undine, four oars, of the Undine Barge Club; Lotus, four oars, of the Bachelor Barge Club; and the Bertha, a two-pair scull boat, of the Quaker City Barge Club, passed between them, the crews giving the customary salute. After this the various evolutions were gone through with; after which the different crews engaged in short races. The annual regatta of the navy takes place on the 8th, 12th, and 15th of the coming month.

ANOTHER STREET ROW.—On Saturday night an affray occurred in Buck's tavern, on the corner of Shippen and Broad streets, which resulted in the stabbing of Samuel Buck, a severe wound having been inflicted, the weapon entering the left breast, near the nipple. Mrs. Buck was assaulted at the same time. About 1 o'clock in the morning Alexander McNeill, who is alleged to have been prominent in the tavern brawl, and to have stabbed Samuel Buck, made his appearance at Broad and Shippen streets, and some members of the Buck family went to him to settle the affair of a few hours before. In the affray which ensued a pistol was discharged, the load from which entered the side of McNeill just above the hip, seriously wounding him. He was removed to the Hospital. McNeill is twenty-nine years old, and resides in Shippen street, between Broad and Fifteenth streets. Alderman Dallas took the statement of McNeill yesterday, with a view to the arrest of the persons engaged in the attack upon him.

COLLECTION FOR THE POPE.—The collection ordered to be taken up by the Plenary Council, in aid of the Pope, on the Sunday preceding Easter, amounted to $58,000 in the United States. Philadelphia's contribution was the largest. Bishop Wood will personally present this offering to the Pope, and will sail for Rome on the 29th instant.

THE REMOVAL OF DIRT.—The contractor for cleaning the streets reports that 55,446 cart-loads of dirt and ashes have been removed from the streets of the city since March 25. He also states that 154 men and 165 horses and carts are at present employed on the streets.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About half-past twelve o'clock yesterday afternoon a slight fire occurred at the coal yard of Schrader & Wagner, Ninth street, near Poplar.

AMUSEMENTS.

"ELIZABETH" AT THE ACADEMY.—Mrs. General F. W. Lander commences her great engagement at the Academy of Music to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, when she will appear in *Elizabeth, Queen of England*, supported by Miss Minnie Monk, Mr. James H. Taylor, Mr. Lewis Baker, and many other distinguished and favorite actors. The new play is admirably cast throughout, and will, no doubt, prove a great success. No one should fail to see Lander in her great assumption of "Elizabeth." We expect to see the Academy densely crowded at each representation. Seats and tickets can be procured at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, to-day.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The German Opera Troupe take possession this evening, and will appear in the *Jewess*, by Halevy, which will be accorded an excellent cast, embracing the names of the following favorites:—Mesdames Johanna Rotter and Nathalie Seelig; Herren, Habelman, Weinlich, Himmer, Urchs, Lehman, Berndorf, and Kohn.

On to-morrow (Tuesday) evening *Faust* will be played, with Herr Josephs Herrmans in his great assumption of "Mephistopheles." On Wednesday *La Dame Blanche*.

The company contains four prima donnas, namely, Rotter, Johannsen, Frederici, and Bauer; three tenors, namely, Himmer, Habelman, and Groeschel; two bassos, Hermanns and Weinlich, and three baritones, Wiltelm, Formes, and Steinecke. A splendid chorus and powerful orchestra have also been engaged.

At the close of the German Opera season *Cendrillon* will be produced, under the supervision of Mr. John Lewis Baker.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—To-night Mr. Dan Bryant commences the last week of his successful engagement, producing for the first time his new play, *The Bells of Shandon*, written for him by Mr. Henry J. Norford, and John Brougham, Esq. The dramatists reputation is well established, and Mr. Bryant's rendition of "Shamus O'Brien" leads us to expect a capital performance. On Friday, farewell benefit of Dan Bryant, when he will present a splendid bill of novelty.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Susan Denin appears in her two great *rores* this evening of "Jeanie Deans" and "Pocahontas."

Miss Lucille Western will play *East Lynne* at the Walnut next Thursday evening. This single performance will be her last appearance here previous to leaving for England.

TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO MR. BARTON HILL.—This affair takes place at the Academy of Music next Wednesday afternoon, and promises to be one of the most delightful occasions of the season. *Our American Cousin*, one of the pieces to be presented, will be played by Mrs. John Drew, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. R. Craig, Mr. S. Hemple, Mr. H. Rivers, Mr. L. L. James, Mr. Wallis, Miss Lizzie Price, Mrs. Thayer, Miss Fanny Reeves, and others; while Miss Susan Denin, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Fawcett, and Miss Effie Germon will appear in the laughable comedietta of *Sketches in India*, and Mr. Dan Bryant, Mr. Craig, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Reeves, and other members of the Arch Street Company, in the side-splitting farce of *Danny the Baron*.

THE MENDELSSOHN MUSICAL SOCIETY will give a grand concert in aid of the Southern Famine Relief Fund, at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening, June 6. They will be assisted by Wenzell Kopta, violinist, Theodore Habelmann, tenor, H. G. Thunder, pianist, and a number of other distinguished artists. The affair will be conducted under the baton of Professor Jean Louis.

EMMA WALLER.—We learn that this gifted lady, assisted by Mr. Waller, will give six performances of her great specialties, commencing on Monday next at the Arch Street Theatre. They will comprise "Meg Merrilies," "Lady Macbeth," "Duchess of Malfi," and "Iago." It is generally conceded that this great artiste, in these four characters, has no equal.

CONCERT HALL.—Mr. Hartz, the illusionist, begins an engagement of two weeks at Concert Hall this evening. His great reputation and wonderful performances should insure him a full house.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Messrs. Edward and Jerome Lubin, at the Assembly Buildings, are having excellent success. They present a great variety of novelties, and are visited by full houses, and are really very clever performers.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, are as lively as ever. They have all sorts of Ethiopian delineations, and are highly popular with all classes.

FENIAN LECTURE.—Colonel William B. Roberts, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, will deliver a lecture at the Academy of Music this evening.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4'40	MOON RISES	8'59
SUN SETS	7'14	HIGH WATER	2'40

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, WASH. BUTCHER, JOHN SPARHAWK, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR AMERICA.

City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	May 4
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	May 4
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	May 7
Bosphorus	Liverpool	Philada	May 4
Hermann	Southampton	New York	May 7
Hansa	Southampton	New York	May 7
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	May 8
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	May 8
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 9
Etna	Liverpool	New York	May 10
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	May 11
Germania	Southampton	New York	May 11

FOR EUROPE.

Wm. Penn	New York	London	May 21
C. of Manchester	New York	Liverpool	May 22
China	New York	Liverpool	May 22
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	May 22
New York	New York	Bremen	May 23
England	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Atalanta	New York	London	May 25
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	May 25

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	May 21
Nevada	New York	San Juan	May 20
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	May —
Columbia	New York	Havana	May 23
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	May 25
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	June 1
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	June 1
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Alexandria, Pratt, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Schr Maryland, Green, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scull Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Fanny, Hopkins, Newport, do.
Schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, Boston, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr J. Cooper, Taylor, Boston, Captain.
Schr J. E. Simmons, Young, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Minnie Kinnie, Challis, Providence, Scott & Sons.
Schr Reading RR. No. 77, Carroll, New Haven, do.
Schr A. Rugel, Newman, Newburyport, do.
Schr R. and S. Corson, Corson, Boston, do.
Schr E. and L. Cordery, Babcock, Boston, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr Clara, Baxter, Boston, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, Salem, Preston Coal Co.
Schr S. L. Russell, Smith, Malden Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr C. S. Carstairs, Adams, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr Althea, Godfrey, Wilmington, Captain.
Str Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Philadelphia, Fulis, Washington, do.
Str H. L. Gaw. ller, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.
Tug Lockout, Alexander, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Carr, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Virginia, Allen, from Richmond, via Norfolk, Va., with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, from New Bedford, with box boards to captain.
Schr C. Loeser, Smith, from Lanesville, with stone to captain.
Schr Alvarado, Insley, from Washington, with roofing to Warren, Kirk & Co.
Schr J. Cooper, Taylor, from Salisbury.
Schr Fanny, Hopkins, from Milton.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, from Newport.
Schr A. Hotchkiss, Rackett, from Boston.
Schr J. E. Simmons, Young, from Boston.
Schr E. and L. Cordery, Babcock, from Salem.
Schr C. S. Carstairs, Adams, from Newburyport.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Salisbury.
Steamer New York, Marshall, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Nevada, Grumley, 40 hours from Hartford, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 14 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.
Steamer Concord, Norman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., May 17—8 P. M.—The following vessels from Philadelphia have gone to sea:—Barque Frank, for Marseilles; Tubal Cain, for Yarmouth; Oak Ridge, for Sombrero; brig British Queen, for Halifax; and schr J. J. Spencer, for Cardenas. Three barques went out this afternoon, but I could not ascertain their names. Wind NW.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Bosphorus, Alexander, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, at Boston 18th inst.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah 14th inst.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, hence, via Havana, at New Orleans 13th inst.

Bangle Telegraph, Robinson, hence, at Elsinore 30th ult., waiting for the breaking up of the ice.

Barque Realm, Christie, hence, at Miramichi 14th instant.

Brig J. and H. Crowley, Crowley, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Brig Alma Jane, Flynn, hence, at Halifax 16th inst.

Brig W. Kelley, Haskell, for Fall River, sailed from Fall River 17th inst.

Brig Clyde, Winers, hence, at St. John, N. B., 16th instant.

Schr S. and M. D. Scull, Steelman, hence, at Portsmouth 15th inst.

Schr J. Whitehouse, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 13th inst.

Schrs Cornelia, Noyes, and Julia, Delany, hence, at Richmond 13th inst.

Schr R. Vanneman, Brewer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 16th inst.

Schr J. P. Cake, Endicott, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 17th inst.

Schrs K. E. Rich, Van Saub, and W. H. Dennis, Lake, for Philadelphia, sailed from Saco 16th inst.

Schrs E. W. Pratt, Pratt, from Boston, and L. A. Burtingame, Fuller, from Providence, both for Philadelphia, at New York 18th inst.

Schr Rescue, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 17th inst.

Schr Oneida, Davis, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 17th inst.

Schr S. C. Vaughn, Vaughn, hence, at Weymouth 15th inst., and sailed again 17th to return.

Schrs T. Borden, Wrightington, and Broaddield, Crowell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 17th instant.

Schr M. Perrin, Gibbs, from Wood's Hole for Philadelphia, at New Bedford 16th inst.

Schr S. Beatty, Henderson, hence, at Newburyport 16th inst.

Schr B. S. Wright, Brown, for Seaconnet Point to load for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 17th inst.

Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, hence, at Providence 17th instant.

Schr Joseph Hay, Hathaway, from Cohasset Narrows for Philadelphia, at Newport 16th inst.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
MRS. LANDER.
CHOICE FRONT SEATS
IN
PARQUETTE CIRCLE AND BALCONY,
To be had at the BOOK STAND,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL. 5 20 6t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
SIX CLASSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.
MRS. F. W. LANDER
In her great Classic and Historic Impersonation of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
pronounced by critics as superior to Ristori in the same part.
OPENING NIGHT, TUESDAY, May 21.
Box sheet now open at Trumpler's Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, where seats may be secured for any performance during the season. Matinee, Saturday, May 25.
Admission to the Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony, ONE DOLLAR
No extra charge for Reserved Seats.
Family Circle, Fifty Cents.
Amphitheatre, Twenty-five Cents.
Proscenium Boxes, $10.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL
TO
BARTON HILL,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 22,
THREE SPLENDID PIECES!
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
SKETCHES IN INDIA,
DANNY THE BARON.
MRS. JOHN DREW, DAN BRYANT,
MISS SUSAN DENIN, J. H. STODDART,
BARTON HILL, JOHN SEFTON,
And others.
Also, the ARCH STREET THEATRE COMPANY,
By kind permission of Mrs. John Drew, and the
WALNUT STREET THEATRE COMPANY,
By kind permission of Messrs. Clarke & Booth.
Reserved Seats, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Tickets for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 18 3t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
FIRST WEEK OF THE
GRAND GERMAN OPERA TROUPE,
embracing the GREATEST NUMBER OF SOLO ARTISTS and the
MOST COMPLETE ORGANIZATION
before the public, and consisting of the following talent:—
THE FOUR CELEBRATED PRIME DONNE,
MADAME MARIA FREDERICI,
MADAME JOHANNA ROTTER,
MADAME BERTHA JOHANNSEN,
MADAME NATHALIE SEELIG BAUER
(Her first appearance in this city).
THE THREE POPULAR TENORI,
FRANZ HIMMER,
THEODORE HABELMAN,
WILHELM GROESCHEL,
THE GREAT BASSI,
JOSEPH HERRMANS,
JOSEPH WEINLICH.
THE POPULAR BARITONES,
WILHELM FORMES,
HEINRICH STEINECKE,
ALPHONSE URCHS, } Bass 2d.
OTTO LEHMAN,
A CHORUS OF 40 VOICES
AND
A COMPLETE AND POWERFUL ORCHESTRA,
Conductor.....AD. NUENDORFF
Leader.....JULIUS BERNSTEIN
CHANGE OF OPERAS NIGHTLY.
NO REPETITION.
Operas will be presented at the
REGULAR DRAMATIC PRICES
(For the first time in this city),
FRIDAY.....THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR
SATURDAY.....WILLIAM TELL
MONDAY EVENING, May 20,
the performance will consist of Halevy's *chef d'œuvre* in five acts, entitled
THE JEWESS.
Princess Endoxia.....M'me JOHANNA ROTTER
Prince Leopold.....THEODORE HABLEMAN
Cardinal Broni.....JOSEPH WEINLICH
Eleazer, the Jew.....FRANZ HIMMER
Rachel, his daughter.....M'me NATHALIE SEELIG
Ruggiero.....ALPHONSE URCHS
Officer.....OTTO LEHMANN
Emperor of Germany.....ADOLPH BERENDORF
Sheriff.....PHILIP KOHN
Jews, Populace, Soldiers, Cardinals, etc.
TUESDAY EVENING, ONLY TIME OF FAUST, in which JOSEPH HERRMANS will appear.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.
Reserved seats for sale at BONER'S Music Store, CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh.
Prices of Admission—$1, 75 cents, 50 cents, and 25 cents. Season tickets at 7 reduction. Lists at 8.
Tickets for sale at BONER'S Music Store, CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh, and at the Theatre.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
LAST NIGHTS
of Boucicault's thrilling Drama of
JEANIE DEANS.
JEANIE DEANS.
Jeanie Deans.....SUSAN DENIN
And John Brougham's great Burlesque of
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
Po-ca-hon-tas.....SUSAN DENIN
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
en route for New York, will appear on
THURSDAY EVENING, May 23,
for one night. This brilliant young Artiste has just concluded most successful engagements in Baltimore and Washington.
ONLY NIGHT OF
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT.
The above occasion will be the last appearance of Miss Western on the Philadelphia stage previously to her sailing for Europe.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
FULL HOUSES. ANOTHER NEW PLAY.
LAST WEEK OF MR. DAN BRYANT.
MONDAY, AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
John Brougham and H. Mumford's Play,
THE BELLS OF SHANDON,
Barry O'Leary.....Mr. DAN BRYANT
For Cast, Scenery, etc., see Bills.
To conclude with
THE IRISH TUTOR.
Dr. O'Toole.....Mr. DAN BRYANT
Friday—BENEFIT OF DAN BRYANT.
A BILL OF EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
Monday Next—EMMA WALLER.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACK SMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Flue Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Boll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21 BEACH and PALMER Stree

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,
No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,
Manufacturers of
CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE
Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
ALFRED JENKS & SON,

AMUSEMENTS.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR INVALID SOLDIERS.
Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 6, 1867.
The Board of Supervisors, appointed by the above Corporation to carry out the objects of the Act of Incorporation, respectfully announce to the public that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has authorized the raising of funds for the erection, establishment, and maintenance of an Asylum for Invalid Soldiers of the late war, to be built on the battle-field of Gettysburg; and as an inducement to patriotic citizens to contribute to this benevolent object, have empowered the Corporation to distribute amongst the subscribers such articles of value and interest from association with the late war, or any moneys, effects, property, or estate real or personal, whatever, in this State or elsewhere, at such time or upon such terms, and in such way and manner whatsoever, as to them shall seem fit, any laws of this Commonwealth to the contrary notwithstanding.
The site for the institution (thirty acres) has already been purchased, and it is hoped that the good work may commence before midsummer.
Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Association, No. 1126 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
For each subscription of five dollars a certificate will be issued, which will entitle the holder to such article of value as may be awarded to its number.
The first distribution of awards will be made immediately upon the receipt of 80,000 subscriptions of $5 each.
The distribution will be public, and under the direct supervision of the corporators.
Persons at a distance are requested to remit their subscriptions (when practicable) by Post Office money order, or registered letter, to insure prompt delivery.
Direct all letters to
J. D. HOFFMAN,
Secretary Board of Supervisors,
Box 1481 P. O., Philadelphia.
The following is a schedule of the awards to be made under the first distribution. The items of Diamonds and other precious stones were purchased from citizens of the South during the war, and their genuineness is certified to by Messrs. Henle & Bros., the most extensive diamond importers in the country, and by J. Hermann, diamond setter, New York.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS,
Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 6, 1867.
Office, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FIRST DISPOSITION.

Eighty Thousand Subscribers at Five Dollars Each.

1—	1 Diamond Necklace; 48 brilliants, valued at	$30,000
2—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	15,000
3—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	10,000
4—	1 Diamond Cross set in silver	7,000
5—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
6—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	5,000
7—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,000
8—	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
9—	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
10—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
11—	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
12—	1 Pair Single Stone Diamond Earrings	3,500
13—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
14—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	3,000
15—	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
16—	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
17—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
18—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
19—	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
20—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
21—	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
22—	1 Long India Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
23—	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
24—	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,000
25 to 34—	10 Awards of 10-40 Government Bonds, each	1,000
35—	1 Three-stone Diamond and Ruby half hoop Ring	800
36—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ear Knobs	800
37—	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
38—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, star setting	500
39—	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
40—	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	500
41 to 50—	10 Awards of 10-40 Government Bonds, each	500
51—	1 Lady's Diamond-set Watch	400
52—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
53—	1 Diamond and Opal Cluster Ring	250
54—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	200
55—	1 Pair Emerald Scarf Pins	200
56—	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
57—	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
58—	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Ear Rings	100
59 to 168—	100 Awards, 10-40 Government Bonds, each	100
169 to 288—	100 Awards, Government Legal-tenders, each	50
	3000 Awards, Government Legal-tenders, each	5

The distribution of the above awards will be made

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1867.

Who are the Promoters of Discord Between Races?

It is very amusing to hear the members of the Democratic party accusing the Republicans of fostering a spirit of antagonism between the white and black races at the South. Inequality and injustice are the fruitful sources of discord between great bodies of men. Equal rights and privileges are the bonds of concord. The whole past course of the Democratic party, as well as its present attitude, stamps it as the promoter of the bitterest hatred between the races. What condition could be more antagonistic than that of master and slave? And has not the Democratic party been openly and avowedly the pro-slavery party? Did it not defend the accursed institution as long as that institution lived, and does it not now mourn its death? What form the staple of nine-tenths of Democratic harangues from the stump and Democratic demagoguery from the press, during every political campaign, except assaults upon the negro, and efforts to arouse against him the vile passions and prejudices of the mob? And yet these are the men who have the effrontery to accuse the Republicans of fostering dissentions between the races! Discord between the races is exactly what the Republicans would destroy; and they would accomplish that desirable end by the simple and rational means of doing away with all unjust and unequal laws, and allowing all men, of whatever race or color, to stand upon an absolute equality before the law. The Democratic party, on the other hand, seeks to perpetuate those unjust distinctions which inevitably breed hatred and discord in the political community, by dividing it into privileged classes and oppressed classes, thus necessarily arraying one portion of the people against another. The Republican party would leave no man any just cause of complaint, because it would give to every man his rights. Equal rights are the great bond of concord in civil society. These the Republicans are laboring to establish, and they are therefore the party of peace, of order, of tranquillity, and of national permanence and power.

Income Returns of the Present Year.

The croakers have had a good deal to say about the falling off in income returns the present year, as compared with the last. Doubtless there has been some diminution. Congress reduced the income tax by exempting all incomes of less than one thousand dollars, and by reducing the rate on the higher class of incomes, so that with the usual gains on the part of the people a considerably diminished revenue would have been received by the Government. In the general decline of prices, however, it was inevitable that the profits of trade should be less than usual. But the losses have probably not been so large as was expected. Thus we have heard it reported in the streets that Mr. A. T. Stewart, the great New York merchant, had this year returned an income of less than $100,000. We see, however, by the published returns in the New York papers, that Mr. Stewart returns an income for the past year of *over seven hundred thousand* dollars. We do not think he has much occasion to complain of dull times. Nor in looking over the returns for that city, do we find that there is any lack of large incomes. There is, generally, a decline as compared with last year, but not always.

It should be borne in mind that the incomes of the past few years have not generally represented what might be called the legitimate profits of trade. They have been made up largely of the advance in the nominal value of stocks while on hand. So, too, now while prices are declining to their natural level, a diminution of incomes does not necessarily represent a decline in trade. Indeed, if the business of the country can be carried on during this return to a normal condition without absolute loss, we may well rest satisfied. But we are doing much better than that.

THE DELEGATES TO THE COMING CONVENTION.—To-morrow evening the members of the Republican party will meet at the different designated places, and elect one Judge and two Inspectors of election, and on Thursday evening, from 6 to 8, the party will elect delegates to the Williamsport Convention, to be held on the 26th of June, at which a Supreme Judge will be nominated. It would seem like tautology of ideas to urge once more upon our readers the necessity of attending these meetings. There is little good to be gained by disguising a threatened evil, and we might as well open our eyes to the fact that unless the Williamsport Convention nominates a remarkably strong man for the position made vacant by Judge Woodward, our chances of success are exceedingly slim. The Democracy will nominate, beyond all doubt, their best man. The choice has almost been made already, and their candidate will be a very strong one. If we send as delegates the same political hacks as have been running the party machine for years, and they make a bad choice, as they doubtless will, then Pennsylvania is gone already for the Democracy. It will require a very strong nominee, a lawyer of ripe experience, a man of unblemished reputation, and one who stands well in the eyes of the community. Mediocrity or insignificance will not secure a triumph, and whether our candidate be worthy or unworthy rests with the voters on Thursday next.

"Auld Lang Syne."

THE following advertisement appears in the Maryland *Eastern Star*, and recalls vividly the days which are gone by. It would seem that the Governor of Maryland, desirous of creating as much patronage as possible, has seen fit to appoint a Commissioner for each county in the State, whose duty it is to take an inventory of the various grievances to which the slaveholders of Maryland have been subjected. We do not exactly see what expectation can be entertained for reimbursement, as the slaves of Maryland were liberated by a State law, and not affected in any respect by the Constitutional amendment. But here is the advertisement, and we wish the owners joy of all the compensation they may get from an appropriation by Congress:—

"Notice to the late Slaveholders of Talbot County.—The subscriber having been appointed and commissioned by the Governor of Maryland 'Commissioner of Slave Statistics' for Talbot county, under the act of the General Assembly, passed at the January session, 1867, and having qualified according to law, I hereby give notice that I will attend at the 'Chapel,' in Chapel District, from Wednesday, the 8th, to Saturday, the 18th day of May, inclusive (Sundays excepted), for the purpose of executing said law. All persons in said District, who lost their slave property during the late war, and who wish to preserve the evidence of the same, in order to make good their claim against the General Government for indemnification, are requested to come forward and furnish the proof of ownership required by the said act of Assembly. The oath of two witnesses in addition to that of the owner is required; and persons are also required to furnish the names, number, age, sex, and physical condition of their slaves; whether they were slaves for life or a term of years, and how many years; whether they have been enlisted or drafted into the military service of the United States, and into what regiments they were placed, and what compensation, if any, has been received from the State or General Government by the owner, for such slaves so enlisted or drafted into the military service.

"After Monday, the 20th day of May, I will attend at Easton until further notice.

"WILLIAM H. NABB."

The Injured Cable.

WE have to congratulate our readers that we have two cables instead of one, or else we would have been deprived of the meagre European news to which we have grown accustomed. It seems that on the 5th of May an iceberg paused in the neighborhood of the cable, and after remaining there a few days resumed its march. No damage was supposed to be inflicted until it was suddenly discovered that the insulation was affected; the signals were inspected, and suddenly they ceased altogether. It is stated that the injury can easily be repaired. We earnestly hope that Neptune will protect the cable in the future. While we had no such means of communication we did not feel the want of it, but now, when our readers have grown accustomed to reading at their tea-tables in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH what occurred in St. Petersburg, Madrid, Paris, Berlin, and London in the morning, it would be a great deprivation. We hope soon, however, to see the completion of the communication through the back door of our country, and have despatches from Paris via St. Petersburg, Sitka, and San Francisco.

The Academy of Fine Arts.

THERE are three hundred and eleven paintings of various degrees of merit in the present annual exhibition that is now being held at the above time-honored institution. Most of the foreign works are sold, and very large prices have been paid for them, and it is quite right that the really fine productions should be thus appreciated. Artists are delighted when a masterpiece is brought from Europe, and accord to such the commendation it may deserve; and if they have recently evinced a desire to be protected from the flood of foreign pictures that now deluge the country, let it be understood that it is not against the introduction of such paintings as come from the easels of men like Gerome, Gallait, Gastaldi, Bouguereau, or Messonier to which they are opposed. No; such canvases as they produce will always be welcomed by the artistic fraternity; while, on the other hand, the inferior and mediocre effusions of Belgian and German studios are by them considered a bane and a nuisance.

There is something bitter in the fact of there being about one hundred and fifty unsold pictures on the walls of the Academy. Out of that number *two* have been disposed of—not a very brisk demand, certainly—and we should like to know if the contributors have the right to feel encouraged by this state of affairs? I, having some knowledge of the facts of the case think not. It is a matter of much time and labor to paint a good picture; sometimes months are given to the task, and when, after placing an expensive frame thereon, it has to remain unsold for a long time, the prospects of the artist may be classed as discouraging in the extreme; and yet, curiously enough, when these same productions are disposed of under the hammer of the auctioneer, they often realize better prices than could be obtained at private sale. The reader may ask why the artists do not adopt this manner of disposing of their works; to which we answer, that among so large a number of the profession it is very difficult to arrive at any harmonious action, and then there is the uncertainty that necessarily attends enterprises of this sort, for it often happens that a really wretched picture will bring more than the most meritorious work in the collection. Of course, results like these when they occur are very aggravating in their effect; and, rather than incur such possible humiliations, most painters prefer suffering in silence. Capitalists who deal in paintings and sell by auction are generally successful by the aggregate results of a sale. If they sell one picture under its cost price, they are indemnified by getting five times the value of another; whereas in an artists' contribution sale, to sell half-a-dozen pictures below the price is to ruin a corresponding number of painters, for we are assured that the fortunate contributors who realize high prices for their works will not share their profits with their less lucky brethren. The Directors of the Academy afford every opportunity to parties desirous of buying paintings; and we are really astonished to see how many successful works of art are now for sale in the galleries of the exhibition. As friends of the artists, we have felt it our duty to call the public attention to this fact, and would urge it upon our citizens to show more inclination to encourage the followers of art in their pursuit. The high praise that has been universally accorded to the present display of pictures at the Academy, is really a tribute to the merits of the paintings that we have spoken of as awaiting purchasers. The throngs of fashionable people who crowd the rooms of the institution give evidence of the estimation in which the collection is held; and we sincerely advise all who have not yet seen this display to do so at the earliest moment, and while there to aid the struggling cause of art by making the acquisition of some of the charming works that are marked thus (*) in the catalogue.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,
OF ALL KINDS,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH, BY
JONES & THACHER, 510 MINOR STREET.
5 20 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3mdp No. 149 North Ninth street, near Race.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 1yp

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

MAY 13, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, In a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz.:—

The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit;

Three hundred dollars for the second;

Two hundred for the third, and

One hundred for the fourth.

The conditions upon which these prizes are offered are as follows, viz.:—

First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result.

Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
5 16 1m SECRETARY.

THE SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—The subscriber acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the above fund, since May 7:—

Continental Hotel	$100'00
William Gaul	100'00
F. Blackburn, Jr	100'00
C. V. Sweetman	50'00
F. & W. S. Perot	50'00
J. G. White & Co	50'00
Gustavus Bergner	30'00
Peter Schemm	25'00
Engel & Wolf	50'00
F. Volmer	50 00
Henry Rothaker	25'00
James Moore, Sr	50'00
M. L. Dawson	100'00
W. D. Smith & Co	250'00
Robert Gray	100'00
Christian Smith	5'00
Philip Suckes	50'00
James Smith	50'00
Dr. Daniel Neall	25'00
Dr. C. N. Peirce	25'00
Dr. J. H. McQuillen	25'00
Dr. H. Winterbottom	20'00
George Grant	20 00
S. D Gross, M. D	50'00
E. Wallace, M. D	75'00
Sundry Collections from Medical Profession, Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison	105'00
Lutheran Congregation, Pennsburg, Pa	50'00
James E. Caldwell & Co	25'00
Bailey & Co	100'00
Clark & Biddle	50'00
Butler & McCarty	25'00
Krider & Biddle	20'00
John C. Farr	20'00
Lewis Ladomus	20'00
Carrow, Thibault & Co	50'00
John M. Harpur	20'00
Cash, W. F	20'00
Patterson Coal & Co	50'00
St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Erie, Pa	106'63
Citizens of Bellefonte, Pa. (additional)	60'00
Christ Church (Episcopal), Christiana Hundred, Delaware	44'60
Abington Presbyterian Church, Pa	54 00
Trinity (Episcopal) Church, Carbondale	55'20
Ninth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia	100'00
Citizens of Butler, Pa	40'00
German Reformed Church, Luthersburg, Pa. (additional)	10'00
M. E. Church, Parryville, Pa	22'00
First Baptist Church, Philadelphia	541'85
Henry Seybert	50'00
Macky, Beattie & Hay (in bacon and corn)	100'00
Charles B. Williams & Co	25'00
H. P. & W. P. Smith	25'00
W. H. Hughes & Co	25'00
Fales, Wharton & Co	100'00
Evangelical Lutheran Church, Rousburg, Ohio	36'35
Brandywine Manor, Presbyterian Church	93 25
Chesnut Level Presbyterian Church, Lancaster county, Pa	122'35
Cash, J. E	25'00
C. F. Knapp	25'00
G. W. Plumley	20'00
Edward Glenn	30'00
R. & W. Wright	50'00
X. Bazin	50'00
A. Hawley & Co	50'00
Ayres & Lippincott	100'00
C. H. Gardner & Co	100'00
Adolph & Keen	100'00
Parham, Work & Co	50'00
Henry Tilge & Co	50'00
John C. Yeager & Co	40'00
Isaac Oakford & Son	25'00
Charles Oakford & Co	25'00
Bartolette & Blynn	25'00
S. D. Walton	20'00
Fullender & Pascal	20'00
Jersey Shore and vicinity, Pa	277'00
J. P. Huston	40'00
Spangler & Davis	20'00
Collins & McLeester	25'00
A. W. S	10'00
Sums of $10 and under	173'00
	$5,133'49
Amount previously acknowledged	48,574 85
Total	$53,708'34

S. E. corner DOCK and WALNUT Streets, Phila.
May 18, 1867. 1t

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries.
5 20 3t

THE PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH OF the AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S UNION COMMISSION appeals to the public for aid in support of its work of Educating the Freedmen. It has sixty-three teachers in the field, who are supported entirely by voluntary contributions, at a cost of over Four Thousand Dollars a month. Unless the friends of the work give liberal aid, many of the schools must be closed for want of means of support. The Managers think the schools ought to be kept open until the Southern States are prepared to take charge of and sustain them, and they do not feel justified in closing any of them without making known to the public their need, and appealing for aid.

Contributions may be sent to the rooms of the Commission, No. 711 SANSOM Street, or to

E. W. CLARK, Treasurer,
5 16 6t No. 35 S. THIRD Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1867.

Applications for the unallotted shares in the increase of the Capital Stock of this Bank are now being received and the stock delivered.

5 8 tf JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE OFFICE OF
The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
"Inman Line,"
Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT Street, to
NO. 411 CHESNUT STREET.
5 2 2trp JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 20.

They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 30, at its par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.

Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said Scrip will not be entitled to any Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.

Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

5 4 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

HORTICULTURAL BAZAAR AND Fair.—All persons interested will meet at the HALL, S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Streets, up stairs, on TUESDAY, May 21, from 11 to 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICE OF THE WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1867.

The Coupons of the Warren and Franklin Railway Company due May 1, will be paid at the Banking House of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.

5 1 H. P. RUTTER, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY, will be held at No. 34 North FRONT Street, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock M. 5 15 11t*

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DAVENPORT, IOWA, April 17, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1867, for excavating and removing the rock and other obstructions from the bed of the Mississippi river at the Rock Island or Upper Rapids, by means of coffer dams and subaqueous blasting or chiseling.

Contractors will be required to furnish all boats, machinery, etc., and to perform all the labor necessary in the prosecution of the work. There are about 60,000 cubic yards of rock to be removed, distributed unequally at different points on the Rapids, and the work must be done during the low water season, interfering as little as practicable with navigation.

Contractors will state the price per cubic yard for which they propose to do the work, which will be let as a whole, or in sections of such length as the engineer in charge may determine.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and no bid will be considered unless the party offering it shall give satisfactory evidence that he is trustworthy, and has the necessary skill and experience to do the work.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal. Each bid must contain a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons. Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application. Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for removing obstructions at the Rock Island Rapids," and addressed Brevet Major-General J. H. Wilson, U. S. A., Lieutenant-Colonel, 35th Infantry, Davenport, Iowa.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at the United States Engineer's Office, corner of Second and Main streets, Davenport, Iowa, where maps, plans, specifications, and quantities of work will be shown to all who wish to examine them for the purpose of making proposals.

By order of the Chief Engineer, U. S. Army.

J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Colonel, 35th Infantry.
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
5 16 17t

HORTICULTURAL BAZAAR AND Fair.—All persons interested in the Restaurant Department, will meet at the HALL, S. W. Corner of BROAD and WALNUT Streets, up stairs, on TUESDAY, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Old Sores, Scrofulous Affections, and Glandular Swellings—In all indolent ulcerations, where scarce a spark of vitality lingers, this Ointment will induce a speedy cure. It penetrates to the bottom of the ulcer or swelling, and by a counter-irritant action, stimulates the absorbents to a renewed effort, and by subduing the inflammation, creates a new and healthy flesh. The Pills, by purifying the blood, considerably expedite the operation.
Sold by all Druggists. 5 13 mfsm4t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw1

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wfm 6m

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the
CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO,
at their warerooms,
No. 1108 CHESNUT STREET,
4 23 4p Philadelphia.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT street.
5 29 3t UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."
RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [4 6 mw4p

TO THE FRIENDS OF UNION AND LIBERTY.—Agreeably to the call of the Republican State Executive Committee, the citizens of the various Wards of Philadelphia are requested to meet at such places as shall be designated by the officers of the various Ward Associations, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 21, at 8 o'clock, to elect one Judge and two Inspectors to conduct a Delegate Election to be held in the various Election Divisions, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 23, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock.

At this election there shall be elected one Senatorial and one Representative Delegate from each Division, who shall meet in convention (agreeably to Rule 10 of the Rules for the Government of the Republican Party) to elect Delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Williamsport on the 26th day of June, to nominate a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and transact such other business as may be brought before the Convention for the good of the whole people.

By order of the City Executive Committee.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,
Chairman.
JOHN L. HILL, JOSEPH S. ALLEN, } Secretaries.
5 17 4t

EIGHTH WARD.—A meeting of the EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at the Hall of the Schuylkill Rose Company, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 21, at 8 o'clock, to elect one Judge and two Inspectors to conduct a Delegate Election to be held in the various Divisions on Thursday Evening, May 23, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER, President.
MANUEL N. PHILLIPS, Secretary. 5 20 2t

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

NEW YORK, May 8, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, for the Election of Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the CITY OF CHICAGO, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 14th inst., and reopened on the 1st day of June next.

5 10 15t* L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

An Adjourned Meeting of Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, May 21, at 4 P. M., at No. 129 S. FRONT Street, for election of Directors and other purposes. Legal notice is hereby given.

5 8 11t SIMON POEY, Secretary.

HORTICULTURAL BAZAAR AND Fair.—Tickets for sale at the principal Music and Seed Stores and Saloons on CHESNUT Street. 1t

$1000. $1000.

One Thousand Dollars Reward!

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the following goods, stolen on the night of MAY 18, 1867, viz.:—

356 H. B. SABLES, UNDRESSED.
4 TIMBERS ERMINE, DRESSED.
10 DOZEN CHINCHILLAS, DRESSED.

Furriers, and all others, are hereby cautioned against purchasing or dressing the above mentioned goods.

FIVE HUNDRED (500) DOLLARS additional will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the thief or thieves.

A. K. & F. K. WORRATH,
5 20 6t NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THURSDAY EVENING, June 6, MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY'S LAST GRAND CONCERT OF THIS SEASON, in aid of the SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND, with the assistance of WENZELL KOPTA, the Great Violinist; THEODORE HABELMAN, the German Tenor; H. G. THUNDER, Pianist; MRS. BEHRENS, MISS GORMLEY, MISS BLACKBURNE, MISS CUNNINGTON, MR. GEORGE BISHOP.

CONDUCTOR.....JEAN LOUIS
LEADER OF THE GRAND ORCHESTRA.....DR. CUNNINGTON
TICKETS.....ONE DOLLAR

Secured Seats, without extra charge, can be obtained, and white tickets exchanged, at Trumpler's Music Store, on Monday next, May 27. 1t

THE CHINGARORA
ANTI-NERVOUS
SMOKING TOBACCO!
The CHINGARORA TOBACCO grows from the rich soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious flavor, entirely unknown to the tobaccos of all other climes. But its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact of the entire absence of that deadly poison, *Nicotin*, which permeates every other tobacco, and which is the one and sole cause of the distressing nervous diseases, dyspepsia, etc., which most invariably, sooner or later, follow the indulgence of the pipe and cigar. At the recent analyzation of tobacco from all parts of the world, at the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, the renowned Chemist, M. Lamoureaux, declared that while European and American tobacco contained fully eight per cent., and the purest Havana tobacco from two to five per cent. of *Nicotin*, the CHINGARORA did not contain one discoverable particle of that deadly poison, a drop of which, extracted, will destroy life.

Our Agent at BOMBAY has shipped us large quantities of the CHINGARORA during the last two years, and although we have been pressed to supply the demand for this delicious luxury to the veteran smoker, yet we are now prepared to offer it in unlimited quantities, at a price much lower than some American tobacco of a far inferior quality.

A connoisseur has but to smoke the American tobacco and cigars, which are invariably chemically flavored, to be disgusted with the medicinal taste, which leaves a nauseous, unhealthy coating in the mouth, and in time never fails to shatter the nervous system.

The natives of the "ORIENT" smoke the CHINGARORA from morn till night, from youth to age, and are happily unconscious of the wild, distressing fire which courses through the veins of the inhaler of the fumes of tobacco containing *Nicotin*.

We invite every lover of the weed to try the CHINGARORA, and guarantee unprecedented pleasure in its delicious flavor. Sold everywhere at $1 per lb.

EDWIN M. COOK & CO.,
Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINGARORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canadas, and Dealers in all kinds of
Havana and American Cigars and Tobaccos,
MAIN DEPOT, [3 18 mwfsm4p
NO. 197 DUANE STREET NEW YORK

REMOVED!
THE CITY TICKET OFFICE
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM
NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET,
TO THE
NORTHWEST CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STREETS. [5 20 6t

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers!!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
[5 19 3trp

FOUND, LAST WEEK—GOLD-BEARING U. S. Coupons, Owner will please address "U. S Coupons, Evening Telegraph." 5 20 3t4p

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 108 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.
The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.
Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.
The best Cutters and Workmen employed.
Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 (7 31p

NEW STATE LOAN.
THE NEW SIX PER CENT
STATE LOAN.
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,
Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
5 3 1m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

KELTY CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
IMPORTERS OF
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW SHADES.
SWISS, FRENCH, NOTTINGHAM, AND APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAIN GOODS BY THE YARD.
WINDOW SHADES, ALL COLORS, ALL QUALITIES, ALL SIZES.
WINDOW SHADES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.
WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF THE ABOVE GOODS, AND ARE SELLING AT SUCH REDUCED PRICES AS CANNOT FAIL TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
4 29 mths26trp] 723 CHESNUT St.

THE QUEEN.
THE EXQUISITE MINIATURE PORTRAIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA,
Presented to GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., by Her Majesty, accompanied by an Autograph Letter,
NOW ON EXHIBITION FOR A LIMITED PERIOD ONLY, AT
EARLES' GALLERIES
AND LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET.
Admission.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
NO SEASON TICKETS.
Hours of Exhibition, 9 to 5.
Proceeds to be devoted to charity. 5 17 6t

W. H. DESKS. NINTH GROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4TH ST.

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY, No. 5 WEST PENN SQUARE, BELOW MARKET.
The Fall Term will commence September 16, 1867. Parents desiring to enter their daughters in this Institution are requested to make application before June 20. [5 16 1m*4p
MARY E. HOUPT. MARY E. TAZEWELL.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR CLOTH AND YOUR money, by calling at Mrs. GORLEY'S, No. 1237 MARKET Street, and learn to cut your own dresses; also, learn her new style of Raised Worsted Work. Dresses, Basques, etc., in one hour. Agents wanted.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT—CONSTERNATION OF THE LIQUOR DEALERS AT THE PUBLICATION OF THE NEW PROHIBITORY LAW.—The laws of the State of Pennsylvania regulating the traffic in spirituous liquors, hitherto in force, are practically obsolete, and no attempt is made to enforce their provisions. It is true that some attention is paid to the so-called license law, and that most, if not all, of those engaged in the retail liquor business are accustomed to apply for a license under it. The fee is only $10, which any person can well afford to pay, in return for the legal character which it imparts to his occupation. It is also true that this year the City Commissioners have refused to grant licenses to a large number of applicants, who were notorious for their looseness of character, and an utter disregard of decency in the manner of conducting their establishments. It is extremely doubtful, however, if any attempt would be made to close up their infamous dens, in case any of them should continue to carry on their business without a license.

Among liquor dealers of this class, and, indeed, among those who make some pretensions to respectability, a feeling of consternation is at present prevailing, by reason of the promulgation of a law of the recent session of the Legislature, which, if enforced, is destined to interfere materially with their business as conducted heretofore. This law has several of the features of the Excise law now so stringently enforced in New York city, and there is every reason to believe that it will produce similar effects, if our municipal authorities have sufficient moral courage to begin and continue its enforcement.

The first section provides that the keepers of taverns and eating-houses shall preserve order in their establishments, and call upon the nearest sheriff, constable, or policeman for assistance, whenever it shall be necessary. The officer thus called upon is required to remove the disorderly person, and, if necessary, to close the establishment until order is fully restored.

The second, third, and fourth sections regulate the sale of liquors to apprentices, minors, etc., and provide that in these two cases no liquor shall be furnished without the written consent of the master, parents, or guardian. It is also made unlawful to dispose of liquor to an habitual drunkard, or to a person who is intoxicated at the time, the penalty for this violation of the law being a revocation of the license.

The fourth section provides that no licensed dealer "shall, against the request of any wife, husband, parent, or child, sell, give away, or dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ales, or beer, to the husband of any such wife, the wife of any such husband, parent of any such child, or child of any such parent, under penalty of all the fines and forfeitures of this act."

The fifth section requires every licensed establishment to be closed between midnight and sunrise, and during the entire day on the Christian Sabbath.

In the sixth section, it is provided that a conviction for the violation of any provision of the act by a person licensed under it, or at any licensed establishment, shall work a forfeiture of the license, in which case the license fee shall not be returned.

In the second section it is made the duty of every sheriff, constable, and police officer to enforce the provisions of the act; and he is authorized to close any establishment in which the law is not complied with, in case he shall deem it necessary, and to keep the same closed. To authorize such action, the officer's own observation, or information derived from any respectable citizen of the neighborhood, is sufficient warrant. It is also made the duty of the officer to arrest the person violating the act, and bring him before any magistrate in the city, the latter being also required to entertain complaints made under oath by any citizen in the vicinity.

The eighth section is of a very stringent and summary character. It requires the arrest of every person who is found in a state of intoxication in the streets or other public places, including houses for the disposal of liquors. The person so arrested is then to be taken before a magistrate, whose duty it is to inquire of the person, under oath or affirmation, the place where he or she obtained liquor, but no information thus elicited shall be used against the person giving it in any civil or criminal prosecution. In case the magistrate deems the person too much intoxicated to answer intelligibly, he is to be committed until sober, when the examination will be resumed.

The ninth section is equally salutary in its provision that the person who disposes of liquor to any individual to whom the sale of it is declared to be unlawful, shall be held responsible for all damages that may result in consequence. The person sustaining the damage is authorized to bring suit in any court of competent jurisdiction against the violator of the act, the net proceeds to inure to his benefit. According to this provision, we suppose that when a drunken rowdy indulges in the too-common pastime of breaking a window, the person of whom he obtained the liquor producing his intoxication is required to foot the glazier's bill. It will be well for the liquor traffickers to make a note of this particular provision of the act.

In the tenth and last section of the law, it is provided that, in addition to the forfeiture of the license, as noticed above, any violation of the law shall be considered a misdemeanor, and subject the guilty party to *a fine of not more than twenty dollars, or an imprisonment of not more than five days*, in default of payment.

The provisions of the act throughout are most excellent, but every considerate person must acknowledge that the penalties provided are altogether too light. Nevertheless, if the sober and order-loving citizens of Philadelphia unite with the municipal and judicial authorities to secure a thorough enforcement of the law, such as it is, a great step will be taken towards ridding the community of the drunkenness and disorder which at present are as much of a curse as they are a disgrace.

THE HIEROGLYPHS.—

The Hieroglyphs

ATTEMPTING TO BREAK OPEN A SAFE.—James Rodgers, about 1:30 Sunday morning, attempted to rob a fire-proof in a building at Second and Cadwalader streets. He reached the nearest point to the safe by going into a stone-yard which adjoined the building wherein the safe was contained. He made an entry into the building by forcing open a door. Then, with a sledge weighing thirty-five pounds, he knocked the lock and hinges from the safe door, and with the use of stone-chisels, was commencing to tear off the iron ribs of the door, when the noise attracted the policemen. Rodgers secreted himself behind a large piece of stone in the yard, but was discovered. He was arrested, and Alderman Shoemaker committed him to answer.

A NEGRO WAR.—About half-past 1 o'clock yesterday a row occurred between a lot of negroes at Seventh and Minster streets. For being the main participants, George Anderson, Charles E. Murray, Edward Scott, and Joseph Paney were arrested and held by Alderman Patchel in $500 bail. An old colored man was beaten in a terrible manner, and had to be taken to the Hospital.

FALSE PRETENSES.—One J. S. Dawson was arrested on Saturday last at No. 817 Filbert street, on a serious charge of false pretense. It is alleged that he stepped into one of our large business establishments, and representing that he had 75,000 cigars to dispose of, obtained on such representations $1575. The falsity of his statements were ascertained, and Alderman Williams committed him to answer, in default of $3000 bail.

THE HIEROGLYPHS.—

The Hieroglyphs.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—A man named Thomas Webb stepped into the house of Mr. James Howard, on Jefferson street, Germantown, for the purpose of conversing about some legal transaction. No sooner had he broached the subject, than Mr. and Mrs. Howard simultaneously made an assault upon him, and what with the use of nails and fists he fared barely. Alderman Godbou committed them to answer in default of $2000 bail each.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—Some persons unknown entered the tobacco store of William J. Ketler, No. 346 S. Third street, last night, and stole therefrom cigars and tobacco to the amount of $100. They managed to get in by forcing off a shutter from a little window which opens upon an alley off from Pine street. They also took a shawl and cloak.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.—As Officer McAdams was conveying a prisoner to the lock up, when passing Fitler and Second streets, he was assaulted by one Patrick Mullen. By this act Pat only got himself into trouble, as he was arrested and committed by Alderman Clouds in default of $1200 bail.

MRS. JEAN DAVENPORT LANDER.—The advent of Mrs. Lander at the Academy of Music, to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, for a season of five nights and a matinee, promises to be the great dramatic event of the day. Her name is in everybody's mouth, and nothing else seems to be talked of or discussed on the streets, in the hotels and saloons, but Mrs. Lander's "Elizabeth" at the Academy this week; and, besides, the demand for choice seats is on the increase as the opening night approaches.

It will be remembered that she made a profound sensation at the Walnut a short time since, in her magnificent rendition of "Elizabeth, Queen of England," and as her limited engagement at that establishment was near its close, an invitation was extended to her by a number of our prominent citizens, headed by General Meade and Mayor McMichael, to produce the piece at the Academy of Music, where, with the splendid appointments and stage scenery of the Academy, it could be brought out as it deserves.

This she consents to do, and, with a company of her own selection, with new and handsome wardrobes, and personal attention to detail, we expect to see it produced in style. Let no one who has seen Ristori in the same part, or who is a lover of classic and refined acting and familiar with English history, fail to see Mrs. Lander in this great *role* during her engagement. Aside from her claims as the most finished *artiste* on the American stage, and as a lady of refinement and culture, she should be gratefully remembered for her womanly and self-sacrificing devotion to our sick and wounded soldiers in the army hospitals in the Southern Department during the late war, having given not only liberally of her means, but, as a sacrifice to the cause, her much beloved companion and husband, the brave General Lander. We hope to see the house crowded at each performance with the *elite*, beauty, and fashion of Philadelphia.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a little boy named James Ganon, while playing on the slip at Fairmount Park, lost his footing and fell into the water, and was carried quickly by the current to the turbine wheel race. When passing the gate he managed to catch hold of it, and hung on for life. He was rescued by Officer Lamsback, of the Park Police. Had he not opportunely caught hold of the gate, his death would have been a certain and terrible one. Parents should not leave children alone in such places; the accidents are too many.

LIVING WITH THE WRONG WOMAN.—James H. Corcoran some years ago emigrated from Massachusetts to this city, leaving in that State a wife. It has just been ascertained, so it is alleged, that he keeps a hotel in the Twenty-seventh Ward, and, for a partner, has a woman, but not the one he left in the "Old Bay State." Alderman Beitler held him in $1000 bail until the true facts in the case could be ascertained.

THE HIEROGLYPHS.—

The Hieroglyphs.

MISSING.—John Werstein, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, having a goatee, wearing a black hat, black coat, pepper colored vest, dark pantaloons, patent leather gaiters, and a blue-and-white striped necktie, left his home, No. 1022 Vernon street, on Saturday morning last, since which time nothing has been heard of him. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by the family.

MAKING CHANGES.—On Saturday night, some person or persons unknown entered the Chestnut Hill Church by means of the basement window, and took the carpets up from the aisles and transferred them to a coal box. What this movement was for, except to await a favorable opportunity, in which to carry said carpet away, has not transpired.

A HORSE BLANKET was stolen by one Henry Potts, on whom it was found by Officer Stuart. The blanket bears the marks "J. H. C.," and is supposed to belong to a man by the name of Casselberry. Potts was arrested at Broad and Filbert streets about 12 o'clock last night. Alderman Godbou held him in $400 bail to appear at Court.

THREATENING.—Julia Boyles, for threatening to put an end to a peaceful citizen, near Tenth and Market streets on Saturday afternoon, was arrested by Officer Wickley, at Eighteenth and Market streets, and held by Alderman Godbou in default of $1000 bail to answer.

STEALING WOOL.—John Govern and John Mara were arrested for stealing seventy-four pounds of wool from a pack at 320 N. Delaware avenue. The wool was found in a junk shop on Front street, above Vine. When charged with the theft the parties owned up. Alderman Toland committed them to appear at Court.

PULLING UP FLOWERS.—Stephen Reed, who resides in this city, was arrested in Manayunk, yesterday, by Officer Davison, for pulling up flowers, to the general defacement of the property. Alderman Ramsdale fined him $6 and costs of prosecution.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Patrick Greddy and his brother William engaged in tormenting a keeper of a saloon by throwing stones at him. They were arrested at Twenty-third and Market streets, and were committed by Alderman Godbou to answer, in default of $500 bail.

BEAT HIS WIFE.—Pat. Madom, residing in Centre street, Germantown, on Saturday last beat his wife in such a manner that she immediately caused his arrest. Alderman Good committed Madom to appear at Court in default of $1000 bail.

THE HIEROGLYPHS.—

The Hieroglyphs.

AN ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—About 1 o'clock this morning an attempt was made to rob the safe in the office of the Coal Spring Ice and Coal Company, on the corner of American and Master streets.

DISORDERLY.—Thomas Matthews and James Esler were arrested yesterday on Girard avenue, for disturbing a church meeting during Divine service. Alderman Shoemaker committed them.

FIRE.—A fire occurred this morning on Third street, above Shippen, and resulted in the entire destruction of two shanties. They are supposed to have been set on fire.

ASSAULT.—Morris Boner committed an assault yesterday on certain parties in and about Cortland place. Alderman Toland held him in $1500 bail to answer at Court.

WE ARE SELLING

Men's Cassimere Suits, all-wool, as low as		$10·00
" " "	better for	12·00
" " "	"	15·00
Boys' " "	all-wool, as low as	5·00
" " "	better for	7·00

These are all good, serviceable garments, well adapted to ordinary or business wear. Advancing from these, we have all grades and prices up to the finest and best of French and English fabrics, surpassed by none in the city in style and fit, and made with especial care by the best workmen in the city. Notwithstanding large and rapid sales, our stock is kept full and complete by large daily additions of fresh goods—introducing all new styles as they appear.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 Broadway, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The city ticket office of the Pennsylvania Railroad has been removed from No. 631 Chesnut street to the northwest corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets. Local tickets to important stations, and a most complete stock of through tickets, will be found at this office to all the principal cities and towns in Pennsylvania, New York, and the entire West, Northwest, and Southwest, comprising over 2000 different tickets and routes.

The stock of Southern tickets is unusually large, and embraces 55 routes to New Orleans, 21 routes to Mobile, 23 routes to Memphis, and from 20 to 50 routes to all the other principal cities and towns in the Southern States.

Sleeping Car Berths secured, and all desired information furnished. The Union Transfer Company receives orders at this office, and will check baggage from residences through to destination.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—

All-wool Suits	$10 00
All-wool Suits, finer quality	15 00
All-wool Suits, still finer	20 00
Fine French Black Suits	25 00
Extra do. do. do.	30 00
Fine Mixed Spring Overcoats	13 00

The above prices will convince that we are determined to close out our immense stocks of fine Clothing at an astounding sacrifice.

GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & Co., Nos. 704 and 734 Market street.

ALL THE WORLD OVER!

There are but few spots on our globe where HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are not known; and, when known, appreciated.

In the UNITED STATES and BRITISH AMERICA it has become a household word. As a protective against malaria, epidemic fevers, fever and ague, and other diseases, produced by miasmatic influences, it stands far ahead of all other preparations, and is so considered by the most eminent physicians of the day.

In SOUTH and CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO, and WEST INDIES, it has obtained a firm hold on the minds of the people, and is implicitly relied upon as a certain preventive and cure for the many malarious diseases incident to those tropical regions.

In AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, and adjacent islands its progress has been marvellous. Merchants, Miners, Farmers, Manufacturers, and Squatters all endorse it. Thousands already has it saved from the pernicious effects of miasma arising from the low swampy grounds so prevalent in those countries.

In CHINA and the EAST INDIES it is working its way with rapid strides, and is extensively used in the hospitals.

In conservative EUROPE, even, its influence is being felt; and the day is not far distant when

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

will become in the Old World what it now is in the New—a never-failing joy to the afflicted. 5 20 mwf3t

SAFES! SAFES—FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF.—Ever since their first appearance in the market, the safes manufactured and sold by Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co. have been awarded the highest encomiums and medals for their Fire and Burglar Proof qualities. Experiments by the manufacturers and the most skilful applications and operations of the burglar, have resulted one and the same; the safe door when closed and locked, effectually resists all attempts at forcible entry. But they are no less fire-proof than burglar-proof, inasmuch as frequent trials in great conflagrations have seemingly no effect upon them, and their contents remain in as safe a condition as when first placed between the protecting walls of iron. These safes, too, come from the most experienced and skilful of workmen, who have made it a life study to strengthen all those points which, on trial, exhibit the very slightest signs of vulnerability, until now, so great is the perfection arrived at, that they are impenetrable, and capable of withstanding the most fiery trial. Business men, savings institutions, and all who have valuables in charge, have taken cognizance of these qualities, and, purchasing, have ever had complete satisfaction with the strength and durability of the "Herring" Safe. The Government of the United States should not delay in providing the Revenue Collectors and Assessors with these invaluable safes, wherein to keep the income returns and other important documents. The fire on Saturday last in the building No. 371 South Third street, occupied by Mr. J. W. Frazier, Assessor of the First District, would have caused a great destruction of valuable documents had it not been for the timely arrival of the steamers; nevertheless, some of the documents were damaged by water. These safes, of all sizes, are for sale at the warerooms of Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street.

THE GETTYSBURG HOME FOR INVALID SOLDIERS—A BRILLIANT AND PATRIOTIC IDEA.—Our citizens have a rare opportunity to contribute to the praiseworthy project of erecting a National Home for Invalid Soldiers, and at the same time have a direct interest in the distribution of a large number of magnificent precious stones. During the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature an act was passed giving authority to a number of patriotic and public-spirited gentlemen to raise funds for the establishment at Gettysburg, Pa., of a National Home for disabled soldiers, said funds to be raised by a grand "gift distribution" consisting of a magnificent assortment of diamonds, pearls, rubies, emeralds and other precious stones. The arrangements for the first disposition of these gems have been completed, and as soon as 80,000 subscriptions have been obtained at $5 each, the awards will be made. The entire management of the scheme has been confided to able and trustworthy hands, and the sale of certificates has already commenced, at No. 1126 Chesnut street, where the jewels are now on exhibition, and daily challenge the admiration of hundreds of our citizens. This is an enterprise that commends itself to the consideration of the community at large, and it differs from the Crosby Opera House affair in the fact that subscribers, in addition to having a direct interest in the distribution of a great number of magnificent precious stones, contribute also towards the erection and maintenance of a comfortable home for the crippled and invalid defenders of the Union. It is expected that the entire number of shares will soon be disposed of.

AH! YOU ARE GETTING BALD, ARE YOU?—Well, that misfortune is easily remedied. Jayne's Hair Tonic excites the scalp to vigorous action, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, prevents the hair from falling off, cures all eruptive diseases of the scalp, and in a majority of cases produces a fine growth of new hair, while as a dressing it is unequalled, keeping the hair glossy and soft. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son. No. 242 Chesnut street.

NEW METHOD OF SMOKING TOBACCO.—"The American Smoking Casket." Smoke drawn *up* through the tobacco, not *down*, as in ordinary pipes. No nicotine. No gumming of the bowl. Can be replenished while smoking. Entirely safe. No danger from sparks. Not only a pipe, but a cigar-holder. Sold as low as other pipes. Sold everywhere. P. A. SNELL & Co., General Agents, No. 125 South Third street.

JEFF. STILL AT THE NEW YORK HOTEL.—And it is to be hoped that he will remain still, no matter where he is, not occupying so much public attention, but give a chance for people to think of the choice Spring Clothing sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Ready-made Clothing Store, under the Continental.

THE DRAB AND PEARL-COLOR SUMMER HATS, prepared by Warburton, Chesnut street, next door to the Post Office, are effectually ventilated, easy to the forehead, and perspiration-proof in front (patented), and in point of style and quality are worthy of the preference of gentlemen.

A REFRIGERATOR that is not thoroughly ventilating is a nuisance. Schooley's American Refrigerator is warranted to keep sweet and free from foul odors, if properly managed. Manufactured by E. S. Farson & Co., No. 230 Dock street.

SPECIAL ATTENTION — CONSOLIDATION BANK STOCK.—At M. Thomas & Sons' sale to-morrow, May 21, will be sold 117 shares of this stock, and also thirty-six shares of Mechanics' Bank, to which we would call the attention of investers.

PRICES far below the old rates. When in want of Photographs go to B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Six cards, or one large photograph, $1 00.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

BUY YOUR HATS from Bourne, No. 40 North Sixth street.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

SPRING AND SUMMER UNDERWEAR.—

Gauze Shirts $1 to $3·50.	McIntire & Brother.
Gauze Shirts $1 to $3·50.	McIntire & Brother.
Gauze Shirts $1 to $3·50.	McIntire & Brother.

No. 1005 Chesnut street.

SPRING CLOTHING

FOR MEN AND BOYS now ready. LARGE ASSORTMENT and LOW PRICES.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

DONALDSON—CLARK.—On the 14th instant, by Rev. A. Atwood, Mr. GEORGE T. DONALDSON and Miss AMANDA CLARK, all of Philadelphia.

McCANDLESS—ISAACS.—On the evening of the 16th instant, by Rev. J. H. Peters, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. JOHN L. McCANDLESS to Miss SALLIE J. ISAACS, eldest daughter of Henry Isaacs, Esq., all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CARLISLE.—On the 18th instant, HUDSON CARLISLE, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1838 Thirty-seventh street, West Philadelphia, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

GREINER.—At Norristown, on the evening of the 18th instant, after a short illness, ANNA M. GREINER, daughter of the late John Greiner.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, William Musser, No. 1829 Arch street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MADDOCK.—On the 19th instant, WILLIAM L. MADDOCK, in the 64th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

POOLE.—On the morning of the 18th instant, Mrs. CAROLINE STEVENSON POOLE, relict of the late Andrew R. Poole, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry S. Hannis, No. 923 N. Broad street, on Wednesday, the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

SEMPLE.—On the 17th instant, MATTHEW SEMPLE, M. D., aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 802 N. Broad street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock without further notice. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

SHOE SPIKES FOR CRICKETERS' AND Base-Ballers' soles, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

IN STONING ONE BUSHEL OF CHERRIES, which is done in twenty minutes by a Cherry-Stoning Machine, you can pay for the machine in the difference of price at which you can sell your dried cherries when thus pitted. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

BOLTS, HINGES, SCREWS, NAILS, SASH-weights, Locks, Latches, Catches, and a general variety of Hardware for building or repairing, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE AMERICAN Life Insurance Company, OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, [4 18 5p S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR, PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS, No. 643 NORTH NINTH STREET, At Wholesale Only. [5 10 5p]

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15]

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. Call and examine the largest assortment of HATS and CAPS in the city for Spring. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures. 5 4 5p

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS FOR SPRING—The greatest variety, and at reduced prices, at McCALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5p]

JOSEPH FUSSELL, Manufacturer of UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, No. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street, 4 17 2m5p Philadelphia.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES. Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY, No. 548 NORTH THIRD Street, Philadelphia.—Economy, Promptness, Reliability.—This Paint will preserve all Woods and Metals, guard against all dampness and wet, and thoroughly prevents all leaks. Old tin roofs are long preserved with this Paint. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered, repaired, and made perfectly tight and warranted. All orders will have prompt attention. Work will be done in the best manner.

5 8 1m3p] JOSEPH LEEDS, Actuary. EMORY D. HOBART, Superintendent of Work.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use-also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street, 11 7]5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING. JONES' OLD ESTABLISHED *ONE PRICE* CLOTHING HOUSE, No. 604 MARKET ST. 130 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS OF OVERDUE LOANS OF THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest) by presenting them at the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, on and after MAY 20, 1867:—

Loan of March 24, 1828, due December 1, 1853.
Loan of April 22, 1829, due December 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due August 1, 1855.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interest after August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER.

5 14 wfm3t

THIRD EDITION

An Awful Suicide—The Result of Gambling.

NEW YORK, May 20.—About noon to-day an awful tragedy occurred in the club-room situated on the second floor of Knox's building, corner of Broadway and Fulton street, resulting in the almost instant death of Frank B. Fisher, ex-army officer, who deliberately shot himself through the head. On his person was found a document to the following effect:—

"I one by my own wicked hand. Cause—Demoralized by playing faro. May Almighty God have mercy on my soul."

The Three Per Cent. Certificates.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department has completed the printing of the Three Per Cent. Certificates, to take the place of the Compound Interest Notes. They are only two denominations, $5000 and $10,000. Fifty millions is the limit which will be outstanding at any one time, and will form a portion of the reserve fund of the National Banks.

Fractional currency to the extent of $75,000 a day is being printed.

Collision in Boston Harbor.

BOSTON, May 20.—A collision occurred in the harbor yesterday between a schooner and a pleasure yacht, by which the latter was sunk, drowning four out of eleven persons on board. The names of the drowned were Mary Delany and child, Mrs. Margaret Garvin, and Ellen Quinn.

THE FREEDMEN'S COMMISSION.—The last stated meeting of the Pennsylvania Branch of the Freedmen's Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was held this morning, at half-past 11 o'clock, in the lecture room of St. Luke's Church, Thirteenth street above Pine. The attendance was rather small, consisting almost entirely of ladies.

Mrs. Thomas P. James, President, Rev. Mr. Moore, Secretary.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Moore, after which the following report from the Committee on Supplies was read:—

Since the last meeting the following articles have been received:—From the Church of the Crucifixion a bundle of new clothing valued at $25·50; from the Prayer Book Society, one hundred prayer books; from an old lady of Christ Church, a Bible used by herself for sixty years.

We desire to make a special and urgent appeal for clothing to be sent to several families of freed people in Hanover county, Virginia. These families consist in great part of old and disabled persons. In one instance the man upon whom the chief support of many devolved, was drowned in sight of his wife and children while fording a river during the spring freshets.

In another family the husband and father is unable to work, from long-continued and hopeless sickness. The former owners of the people, though most kindly disposed, are scarcely able to provide themselves with food and clothing. It is hoped that some help will be soon sent to the rooms, No. 708 Walnut street.

Signed E. R. Harris, Chairman of Committee on Supplies.

The Treasurer of the Association being absent, there was no report of the state of the funds.

The following was then read:—

At a stated meeting of the Pennsylvania Branch of the Freedmen's Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held at the Episcopal Rooms, on Thursday, the 16th of May, at 12 o'clock, the following report was read:—

From the Church of the Evangelist	$33·25
From St. James'	3·00
From St. Paul's	8·00
From the Ladies' Missionary Society of Christ Church, Philadelphia	108·75
Grace Church, Mount Airy, through Rev. Mr. Edwards	20·00
St. Andrew's Church, Pittsburg	168·00
St. Thomas' Church, Whitemarsh	2·57
From Calvary Church, Philadelphia	3·00
Grace Church, Haddonfield, N. J.	10·00
Sunday School of St. James' Church, Pittsburg, for the Orphans' Asylum at Memphis	40·00
Total	$393·35

The following report of the President, Mrs. Thomas P. James, was then read:—

As this is the last general meeting before we separate for the summer, I have thought it expedient to present to you, as far as statistics can do it, the result of the labors of this branch of the Freedmen's Commission of the Episcopal Church since the 1st of January.

There are now connected with this association twenty-six auxiliary, besides contributing societies, formed in different parishes in this diocese, which give either annual or monthly contributions of money or supplies: eight of these are severally pledged to support a teacher, and these teachers have already proceeded to the places assigned them at the South; five other teachers are supported by the Branch, which have not yet been adopted by any church, making in all 13. These are located in Mississippi, Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina.

Six new schools have been opened by these teachers, the remainder having been sent to schools established last year by the Episcopal Commission.

The Pennsylvania Branch has made arrangements for opening schools at three other new points as soon as suitable teachers can be found. Earnest Christian missionaries are now the great want of this association, those who are willing to forsake home and its comforts to carry to the degraded freedmen of our land the word of God, as the exponent of true liberty and education.

By October we ought to have twenty more teachers. During the summer will not each lady here present look about in the country for energetic Christian women competent for this great work? Only those who are willing to take up the cross and follow their Divine Master will be successful in this undertaking, and none others ought to be accepted by the Commission.

I would also ask each one of you to try and organize in the church you attend, during the summer season, an auxiliary or contributing society, to collect money and supplies for the freedmen. A little exertion—a little self-denial on your part, would increase our means for promoting the cause of Christ and His Church among a poor and despised race.

I have not found the clergy of your Church backward in helping on the cause—and I am confident that every minister in this diocese will hail with joy any assistant in stirring up an interest among his parishioners in this great missionary work of the day. You have here learned something of the wants and capabilities of the emancipated slaves—tell it among your friends in the country, and excite among them an interest in our common mission field.

Since January 1, five months only, over $5000 in money has been collected for educational purposes, the greater part of it in Philadelphia. Clothing and books valued at $2000 have also been received during the same time. No paid agent has been employed to collect this amount, the work having been entirely accomplished by the women of the Church.

The supplies were forwarded to the teachers by Government transportation, and distributed to the needy children of the schools. Thirty-two boxes and barrels of clothing have been sent to ten different points in the Southern States, namely:—Petersburg, Norfolk, Charlottesville, Portsmouth, Deep Creek, Lindsay's Farm, and Cannon's Farm, Virginia; Newbern, North Carolina; Louisville, Kentucky; and Vicksburg, Mississippi.

In nearly all the above-named places, the numbers of children under instruction would be doubled if we had more teachers, and there comes to us the constant call for more help to gather in the abundant harvest. If we, as individuals or as a Church, neglect this opportunity, how shall we answer the Lord of the Harvest in the day when He will say, "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it not unto me?"

The Rev. B. Wistar Morris, of St. Luke's Church, Germantown, then spoke at some length on the progress of the Commission, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE AFRICAN M. E. CONFERENCE—TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.—The Conference reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning, at the Bethel Chapel, Sixth street near Lombard, Bishop Wayman presiding. The Revs. John M. Brown, R. F. Wayman, and W. D. Schureman were introduced. Rev. Isaac Parker, a regularly ordained Elder from another denomination, was admitted to the Conference.

After the calling of the roll and reading the minutes of the previous session, the Conference attended to the reading of the financial reports of the different circuits and stations.

As the special order of the day, the Conference then took up the case of the Rev. A. C. Crippen, who was placed on trial for unkind treatment in his matrimonial relations. He was suspended from all official standing for one year. In the trial the interests of the Church were represented by the Rev. William Moore. Rev. Mr. Crippin conducted his own defense.

The report of the General Book Steward was then read, showing how the publication of the Church organ had advanced the interests of the denomination. The financial affairs were reported as being in an embarrassing condition.

This afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the annual sermon will be preached before the Conference.

AUCTION SALE AT THE EXCHANGE.—Messrs. Gummey & Son held a sale of Real Estate at the Merchants' Exchange, at noon, with the following result:—

VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND, S. E. corner SECOND and UNION Streets	$8100
MODERN RESIDENCE, Stable, and Carriage House, and Lot 90 by 229 feet, No. 3713 Chesnut street	$11,550

DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.—On a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government of the revenue, Mr. Constantine McLaughlin appeared this noon, before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr. The Commissioner bound Mr. McLaughlin over in $1500 bail for his appearance at the present term of the United States District Court.

SABBATH EVENING SERMONS FOR THE MASSES.—These services at the Clinton Street Presbyterian Church have proved very successful. Dr. Marsh has been preaching a fine series of sermons on "The Mountains of the Bible," "The Clouds," etc. etc. Last evening the subject was "The Flowers of the Bible," and a more delightful sermon could scarcely be imagined. The little vine that grows in the garret window to cheer the poorest man, the wreath of beauty that adorns the head of the blooming bride, the fragrant spray that sheds its sweetness over the pale face of the dead, the aged olive trees in Gethsemene that witnessed the agony of our Lord the ancient giant trees of our own continent—coeval probably with Noah—all were interwoven with the lesson of the evening. The magnificent quartette choir adds not a little to the charm of these services, and Mrs. Tudor's fine solo, "Consider the Lilies," from the *Creation* sung at the close of last evening's service, was very appropriate and finely executed.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Continued from the First Page.

THE BARGER HOMICIDE.

A number of jurors—quite a number for a panel of forty-two gentlemen—were incompetent to serve in this case because of conscientious scruples upon the subject of capital punishment, but comparatively few on account of formed or expressed opinions as to the prisoner's guilt or innocence.

At half-past 12 o'clock the jury was completed and sworn, the bill of indictment was read. T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney, opened the case for the Commonwealth. He explained the law of murder fully, as is the custom especially with a new panel of jurors, clearly making out the distinctions between murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, and manslaughter.

He also explained that when a man is charged with an offense, the law generally does not recognize intoxication as a defense; but in order to make out a case of murder of the first degree it is necessary to show that there was a design to kill, for if the mind in any way is so clouded as to be unable to design, there cannot be a case of murder in the first degree. And if it was found that the defendant was so very drunk that he could not intend, and if the killing without legal provocation be shown, then the offense would fail to murder in the second degree.

The facts of the case, as they were expected to be proven, were stated to the jury:—On the evening of February 21 the defendant and deceased were seen going tow

BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS;

OR, SKETCHES OF PLAYHOUSE SOCIETY.

THE PRIVATE BOXES AT DRURY LANE.

The twenty-sixth of December, and the postman and lamplighter are touching their hats for Christmas-boxes. The turkeys have been carved, the plum-puddings have been eaten, and the mince-pies disposed of. Bills are pouring in upon paterfamilias, crossing-sweepers, with sprigs of holly in their brooms, are doubly assiduous in wishing pedestrians the compliments of the season; crowds of holiday-makers throng the streets, and block up shop-windows, and Messrs. Tacks, Hammer, and Bradawl are slaving away for the honor of the Theatre Royal, to which they are attached, to complete the preparations for the first representation of the "Grand and original Christmas pantomime of Harlequin King Canute, or, The Fourteen Princesses of Pearldom."

The good-natured father taking dress-circle tickets at the box-office thinks nothing of the hurrying to and fro, of the hammering, painting, and polishing going on within the dingy brick walls; the languid gentleman who has agreed to be present in a private box at the first representation of the pantomime, does not trouble his head about the labor and the talent employed in producing the grand scene of the Princess Peewit's Palace of Pearls; and the students of the many-colored posters stuck upon the hoardings of the metropolis care nothing respecting the means by which the Demon Discord's dismal dungeon is to be transformed into the realms of dazzling light. Messrs. Tacks, Hammer, and Bradawl slave, without ceasing, surrounded by glue, beer-cans, shavings, and tools, while fairies in dingy skirts practise their poses under the direction of a blustering ballet-master. But what have the public to do with this, provided the curtain rises at the proper time on the opening scene of the grand new pantomime of "Harlequin King Canute?"

Ting-a-ring-a-ting sounds the prompter's bell, and the orchestra strikes up an overture of popular airs, to the great delight of the gallery, who recognize the favorite tunes and keep time with their feet, and to the still greater pleasure of the junior members of a numerous family of children, who crowd one another against the edge of a private box, standing literally on the tiptoe of expectation, and peer and peep and gaze in wonder, first on the brilliantly lighted, crowded house, and then on the dull green baize which shuts out fairyland.

Hark! the prompter's bell a second time, and the curtain rolls slowly up and discovers the abode of the Demon Discord. Let you and me, my dear Lounger, who have seen similar scenes scores of times, turn our backs upon the stage and watch the scenes of real life in the auditorium of the theatre this boxing night. That large box to the left, the attendant would tell you, was taken a fortnight ago by Mr. Sittyman, and there is Mr. Sittyman at the back, smiling good-naturedly, and holding his youngest in his arms, quieting her fears of the Demon Discord with aciduated drops, and pointing out the beauties of the Bower of Everlasting Peas, with a fat, stubby finger.

Mr. Sittyman, as perhaps you are aware, is a hard-working merchant, not a city magnate, but a dull, steady, plodding man, never dreaming of soaring on the wings of gigantic speculation, but content to ride to his office day by day to go through the same routine his father did before him—a man who goes home by the six o'clock omnibus to Peckham with the regularity of clockwork, and whose only dissipation in the year is this one visit to the theatre with his children on boxing night. Have you any notion, my dear Lounger, what a day this twenty-sixth of December has been to Mrs. Sittyman at Peckham, preparing for the annual festivity? What ironing of muslin frocks, sewing on of buttons to tiny garments, and finally, what bustle and confusion, packing the entire family into a cab to set off to meet papa in St. Alphage lane.

It was a severe trial, doubtless, for Mr. Adolphus Sittyman, aged seventeen, to enter the theatre with a laughing sister of eight clinging to him, and asking absurd questions in a terribly loud voice, while a juvenile brother clutched his coat-tails—the tails of that sacred thing, a first dress coat—and shrieked with laughter at some joke of papa's. A severe trial for Mr. Adolphus, who last pantomime season had only been Master Dolly in a jacket and lay-down collars, home from school for the Christmas holidays, but who is now a man of business, glib in city quotations, cognizant of Mincing Lane matters, and interested in the rise and fall of stock. Next to Mr. Adolphus in order of seniority is Miss Adelgitha, a blooming damsel of ten, who has, with Sittyman precocity, already attained the "first sweetheart" stage of life, has interchanged sugarsticks with the object of her affections, and has danced with him an entire evening at Mrs. Mincing's ball. Alas, for the fickleness of the female heart! You may perceive, my observing companion, Miss Adelgitha, this twenty-sixth of December, is enslaved anew by the Prince in the pantomime, and that her Arthur Henry, in tunic and knickerbockers, is already forgotten for the velvet-caped, silk-stockinged scion of a regal house, who puns, sings, and dances with mock hilarity before a sham castle on the boards of the Theatre Royal. Miss Rosalind Sittyman is there too, with large, dark, wide-open eyes, drinking in eagerly the wonderful sight before her, and Master Horace lounges in front of her, dividing his attention between a cake and the antics of Demon Discord.

See, my good friend, the grand transformation scene is about to commence. The dismal dungeon of the Demon parts in the centre, and the realms of dazzling light are disclosed, glittering and sparkling with the greatest attainable theatrical brilliancy. Every moment fresh beauties are disclosed to the open-eyed children, who clap their tiny hands together, and vie with each other in exclamatory "oh my's," till the culminating point is reached, and Clown, welcomed with a shout of delight, comes bounding on the stage, followed by Pantaloon, while Harlequin and Columbine pose themselves in graceful attitudes in the full glare of the colored fire.

It seems to me, my dear Lounger, though I have beguiled you into turning your back upon the stage, and you miss the dazzling splendor of Blank and Fivestars' famous transformation scene, that by looking round the house this evening you are fully repaid your admission fee. Turn from the Sittyman party, at which you have been so fixedly gazing for the last twenty minutes, and sweep the other private boxes with that powerful lorgnette of yours, and tell me what you see. Laughing children, pleased mothers, and delighted fathers? No. Ah, I perceive. You are looking into the box where those elegantly attired children are sitting so sedately, without moving a muscle of their faces at Clown's antics and Harlequin's tricks. Who are they? Members of the aristocracy? Not a bit of it. They are the daughters of Mr. Louis Memo, who made a fortune by supplying the British Government with hot-water bottles during the Crimean war, and who is now struggling into fashionable society, and is trying to buy an H. M. ship. Those unfortunate girls have been taught that to be amused is to be vulgar. See how contemptuously they look at their poor governess, who, seated in the darkest corner of the box where she can see least, cannot restrain her laughter every now and then when any comic business is going on upon the stage. Poor thing! Heaven knows, her laughing hours are few and far between, and yet, I doubt not, Mrs. Nemo would grudge her this little merriment. But, then, you see, she is only the daughter of a brave officer who died in fighting his country's battles, while Mr. Nemo, remaining at home, made worthless hot-water bottles, which he sold at treble their value to a too confiding administration. Little Miss Victoria Nemo is attired in the most expensive manner, and is dressed, and straightened, and stiffened to a dangerous extent; yet I have no hesitation in saying, Miss Adelgitha Sittyman is ten times happier and merrier.

I am not preaching, my dear Lounger, that poverty is better than wealth, or that happiness is to be more easily found in grey alpaca than in embroidered muslin; but I confess it does excite my indignation, to see those who should be merry little girls, trimmed and drilled into prim little women, discussing the fashions when they ought to be nursing their dolls, and consulting the proprieties when they should be enjoying the fresh, hearty, pleasant laugh of childhood.

See there, my dear Lounger, in the next box but one, is a sight which does me infinitely more good to look upon than the prim face and careful toilet of Miss Victoria Nemo. If you are an observing man, my shrewd companion, and tolerably well acquainted with London, you cannot fail to know Zero's. Joseph Zero is by profession a grocer, but by taste a theatrical critic. You *must* know his shop, in which the many-colored posters of the various theatres completely hide from view the stock-in-trade; but, at any rate, there, in the box before you, you see the man himself with his family. A "first night" at any one of the theatres would be incomplete without Zero, but the treasury is never one penny the richer for his attendance. His acquaintance with gentlemen of the theatrical profession is sufficiently large to enable him, at any time, to secure gratuitous seats for himself and friends, however crowded the house. If you like to lurk to-morrow morning in front of his shop, you will doubtless see Harlequin (now so nimbly capering on the stage) enter it, not by a flying leap through the window, but by the door, like an ordinary mortal; and if you are patient at your post, you may have the fortune later in the day to see Clown, in the costume of the nineteenth century, emerge from the same door with a few sausages, neatly wrapped in paper, in his hand, instead of hanging in a long string from the capacious pocket of his professional dress. In his own neighborhood, Mr. Zero is looked upon with awe and respect; for it is not every one who possesses the privilege of calling actors familiarly by their Christian names; and, I can assure you, in the profession his opinion is valued not a little—for hardly ever has he been known to prophesy incorrectly the success or failure of a new piece.

Look at him now as he stands at the back of the box, his good-natured face beaming with laughter, at one of the stalest of stale pantomime tricks. He knows how it is done, he knows the man who does it, and he has seen it a hundred times before; but yet he laughs and enjoys it as much as either of the children in front of him. His heart, mind, and time are entirely given to theatrical matters. Contrast him for a moment with that middle-aged gentleman alone in the box beneath, who, after listening and looking for some half-hour, has allowed the curtain to fall so as to shade his face, and is sleeping calmly and peacefully at the back, despite the noise of the harlequinade. That gentleman is a professional dramatic critic' and you will probably read half a column to-morrow morning, in your newspaper, written by him, eulogizing "Harlequin King Canute," and declaring it to be far superior to the pantomime of the previous year.

I see your glass is already pointed to another box, and by the smile upon your face I also see that you recognize some friends. The Honorable Charlie Asterisk is it? I have seen him in the Park, and, if I mistake not, in the Burlington Arcade; I have met him in Paris; I have spied him on a drag on Ascot Heath; I fell in with him once at a *petit souper;* I have noticed him in the stalls at the Opera; I —— well, perhaps, as you say, I am mistaken; but you, my dear Lounger, must allow that this type of the British "swell" is so common that, unless one has the advantage of moving in his circle, it is no easy matter to distinguish him from his friend. They both trim their whiskers to the same pattern; they both wear coats of the same make; and they both pronounce everything "a baw," in precisely the same tone. Observe him now, if you please, as he fingers his moustache, and gazes so pertinaciously into space, disdaining to be amused by the stage performance, and give me your candid opinion respecting him. Perhaps you are right, my friend. It may be an exemplification of the fable of "The Fox and the Grapes;" for I certainly have not the honor of the acquaintance of the Honorable Charlie Asterisk, nor of the lady in the box with him; but at the same time I would observe that I see no reason why a gentleman should be ashamed to enjoy himself. Look there: on the other side of the house is General Blankdash, with his children. You remember how he fought and led his men to victory. You know how he was honored by his queen, and publicly thanked by his country; yet when, a few minutes since, the stage policeman tumbled over the basket of crockery, his laugh was as loud as that of any one in the theatre; yet no one considers him the less an officer and a gentleman for it.

At that small box, high up, you may well stare, for I see you recognize another friend, and in strange company. It *is* young Syfer, I am sure, although he is doing his best to conceal himself behind the curtain. Those very extraordinarily dressed people with him are some country relations from whom he has expectations, who have insisted on being taken to a pantomime on Boxing-night. Harry Syfer, as you see, has naturally hidden them away in one of the most obscure corners of the house. The lady who *will* put her head, adorned with a gauze turban, so conspicuously forward, is evidently strange to a theatre and its ways: she wants to look in every direction at once—to take in the entire scene, except during the ballet, when she retires to the back of the box in confusion. Listen, and even all this distance you will hear the hearty guffaws of her jolly-faced husband, whose red cheeks distend at each one of "Clown's" practical jokes, and whose brown hands meet in ecstatic claps of applause upon every occasion. It does one good to see people so thoroughly enjoying themselves; though I cannot help pitying poor Syfer, aspiring as he does to be a man of fashion—though how he manages it on the salary he gets from the Public Waste Office, in which department he is a junior clerk, no one can tell. To-morrow he will narrate to his friends how he was at the "Lane" in a private box; but he will make no mention of those who accompanied and paid for him. Not that he is mean or a coward: he can use his fists well, on an emergency; but there is one thing no young man, however brave, can fight against, and that is ridicule—known better, perhaps, under the name of "chaff."

But, my dear Lounger, through the chinks of this interesting scene before which Harlequin and Columbine are dancing with so much animation, I can see the gleams of light for the finale, which tell me the grand Christmas pantomime of "Harlequin King Canute" is drawing to an end, and that we must hastily sweep round the rest of the house with our lorgnettes, pausing for a few minutes at that large stage box tenanted entirely by men. It is the author's box. He was there himself a few minutes since, but has gone behind now to receive the congratulations of the manager. You may see there, however, amongst his friends, many a literary notability. There is Flasher, who cut up your friend's poems, one of the meekest and mildest-looking of elderly gentlemen, but with a tongue like a sword; there is Crasher, who has just published that astounding sensation novel, in which the heroine breaks all the laws in succession, and finally marries the man of her choice, and lives happily ever afterwards; and there is Dasher, who writes those wonderful leaders in the "Nightly Galvanizer," full of noble sentiment and six-syllabled words.

But the final chord is played in the orchestra, the green baize has fallen on the last scene, the box-keepers are trying holland pinafores over the ormolu, and the vast audience is pushing and rushing and fighting its way out into the cold, slushy streets, setting us an example which we, my patient companion, had better follow, unless you choose to remain here through the night, to picture to yourself the different occupants those boxes into which we have been gazing may have had since the first opening of the theatre. You won't? Come, then, let us adjourn to a house close at hand, and discuss what we have seen with a few oysters; and if, my dear Lounger, you consider this evening has been well spent, we will visit some of the other London theatres together, before long, for the sake of their audiences; for to-night we have been fully occupied with the private boxes, and have not even glanced at those little worlds, the pit and gallery.—*London Society.*

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FACT II.—It is notorious that the profession of the burglar has advanced at a rapid pace within the last eight years, and what was thoroughly burglar-proof then is not so now, which accounts for the fact that within the last three years very few of Lillie's Safes have been robbed, and the secret anonymous circulars distributed by other safe-makers latterly, showing a very few cases only, is the strongest evidence that L. L. a very small number have been robbed to this time, notwithstanding the large number in use, and the amount at stake it successful.

FACT III.—There are two, and only two, general and leading principles upon which all burglar-proof safes are constructed. The one is pouring liquid iron between and around bars of wrought iron, hardened steel, or any proper combination of metals. This principle is adpted by Lillie, in the Chilled-iron Safe, and covered and controlled by his letters patent.

The other is made up of layers of plates, of different metals, held together by bolts or rivets, or both. To this principle there are various objections:—The cost is double. The wrought iron plates, which are the strength of the safe, are outside, and are operated upon by the whole catalogue of burglars' tools. The bolts or rivets are easily forced by suitable tools, with or without powder, and cannot be sustained. *The former principle*, adopted by Lillie, avoids all these objections, can be made any thickness, and withstand any amount of resistance required; avoids the rivets, bolts, etc.; has no wrought iron outside to be operated upon by burglars' implements.

FACT IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible with the modern improved tools for burglars to grind through chilled iron or hardened steel, began experimenting to avoid the difficulty, and after much labor and expense he has perfected a system for chilling iron and combining metals that is entirely proof against the burglar's drill, or any other of his tools, even the wedge, warranted to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make. As a proof of his success, the following certificate is now offered from the Novelty Works, New York:—

OFFICE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
NEW YORK, 18th December, 1866.

Messrs. Lewis Lillie & Son:—

GENTLEMEN:—We have subjected the sample of Chilled Iron you furnished us to the most severe tests (as regards drilling through it) that we could bring to bear upon it, and without success.

It is our opinion that it can only be penetrated by the use of a large number of drills, and the expenditure of much power, with days of time.

And we think it impossible for a burglar, with his time and power, to penetrate it at all.

Yours truly,

ISAAC V. HOLMES, Superintendent.
LYMAN G. HALL, Foreman.

And the following extensive Iron manufacturers in Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, after the most thorough tests, find the result to be substantially the same.

And their principal Iron Workers so certify:

Messrs. Merrick & Son, Southwark Foundry, Philadelphia.
The Pinkley & Williams Works, Boston, Mass.
The Union Foundry and the Northwestern Foundry, Chicago, Ill.

FACT V.—The proposition made the public heretofore is now renewed: I will furnish Safes or Vault Doors, of same size and capacity of other best makers, and at one-third less price; and the same may be tested when finished, and I will furnish the man to test the work of any other maker, and he shall furnish the man to test my work; and the party so ordering may accept the work which stands the most resistance, in any way or manner practicable for a burglar to work.

FACT VI.—I would now say to any of the owners of Lillie's Safes, that, in view of the preceding facts, if they feel the need of additional security, I will exchange with them, on fair terms, giving them all the late improvements, and the increased security, which is claimed to be beyond the reach of Burglars, until some new system shall be developed in the working of Iron, which would now seem hardly possible.

FACT VII.—It is true that the Sheet-Iron or common Safe, as now made, under ordinary circumstances (and when not crushed by the fall of walls or timbers) usually saves the written matter, but if the fire is severe it has to be copied, for the ink will soon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and useless.

It is equally true that the Chilled-iron Safe saves the written matter in a perfect state, that it does not fade out or require copying, and that the safe itself is ready for further use. Any number of trials in fires, certified to, prove these facts, and if any of the safe venders who are distributing secret, anonymous circulars to injure the reputation of LILLIE'S SAFE, are not satisfied with these statements, they can have the opportunity of testing by fire one of their own Safes with LILLIE'S, on equal terms, whenever they so decide.

FACT VIII.—In answer to the story circulated by interested parties, that Lillie's Safe had gone up, and had ruined Lillie, etc., I would say that at no time in the last two years could Lillie & Son half supply the demand for Safes, and were under the necessity of forming a large stock company, with a very large capital, to meet the demand; and Mr. Lewis Lillie, Sr., is now the president of that company, which is located on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, near Easton, and is the largest Safe Works probably in existence, and will be able to supply all demands for Safes, Locks, Chilled-Iron Vaults, etc.

In conclusion, I beg to call the attention of my patrons and friends, and the public, to the facts here presented, and to say that I am very thankful for past favors, and that I am prepared to furnish LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, CHILLED IRON VAULTS and COMBINATINN LOCKS, all at short notice, warranted to be the best and cheapest in market. I also keep constantly a large assortment of second-hand Fire Proofs, taken in exchange for Lillie's Burglar Proofs, of the best-known makers, all put in good order, and offered at below usual auction prices.

M. C. SADLER,

AGENT FOR LILLIE'S SAFE AND IRON COMPANY,

No. 639 ARCH Street,

5 9 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

105 H. A. FLEISHER & CO., 105

Successors to Bamberger Brothers,

DEALERS IN

HOSIERY AND STAPLE TRIMMINGS,

GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES,

LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S UNDERSHIRTS, ETC.,

NO. 105 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

THREE DOORS ABOVE ARCH, [5 15 wfm24t

105 PHILADELPHIA. 105

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO UNDERCLOTHING.

3 8 fmw6m

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,

3 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street,

Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

WM. D. ROGERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER

Manufacturer of First-Class Carriages

ONLY.

NOS. 1009 AND 1011 CHESNUT STREET

3 21 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY!

The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,

Manufacturer of Poudrette,

8 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE—CITY PROPERTY

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Business Location. Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 431 Race street, with four dwellings in the rear, on Richardson street.

Pursuant to ordinances of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, will be sold at Public Sale, without reserve, by order of Commissioner of City Property, on Tuesday, May 28, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described real estate belonging to the City of Philadelphia:—

No. 1.

All that lot of ground, with the message now erected thereon, situate on the north side of Race street, 52 feet 3 inches east of Fifth street, No. 431, containing in front on Race street, 18 feet 5 inches, and extending of that width 80 feet, with the right and privilege into an 18 feet 10 inch wide court, called Richardson's court, leading southward into the said Race street.

No. 2.

All that lot of ground, with the message now erected thereon, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 1), 80 feet north of Race street, containing in front on Richardson's court 9 feet 8 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with use and privilege of the privies at the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 3.

All that lot of ground, with the message now erected thereon, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 2), 89 feet 8 inches north of Race street; containing in front on Richardson's court 21 feet 9 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with the use and privilege of the privies on the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 4.

All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected thereon, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 3), 111 feet 5 inches north of Race street; containing in front on Richardson's court 21 feet 10 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with the use and privilege of the privies on the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 5.

All that lot of ground, with the messuage thereon erected, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 4), 132 feet 3 inches north of Race street; containing in front on Richardson's court 27 feet 3 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with the use and privilege of the privies on the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 6.

Rustless Stand, 2½-story brick building, Front street, north of Noble.—All that lot of ground, with the 2½-story brick building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Front street, 42 feet 6¾ inches north of Noble street, in the Eleventh Ward; containing in front on Front street 21 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth 62 feet.

No. 7.

Lot, corner South and Carbon streets, Twenty-fourth Ward.—All that lot of ground, situate on the S. E. corner of South and Carbon streets, in the Twenty-fourth Ward; containing in front on South street 10 feet, and extending in depth along Carbon street 20 feet.

No. 8.

Two-and-a-half-story frame building, Front street, north of Noble.—All that lot of ground, with the two-and-a-half-story frame building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Front street, in the Eleventh Ward, 54 feet 3¾ inches north of Noble street, thence extending easterly at right angles 62 feet; thence extending northerly 21 feet 9¾ inches; thence extending westerly 62 feet 1½ inch to Front street, and thence extending southerly along Front street 25 feet and ¾ of an inch to the place of beginning.

Terms Cash—or, at the option of the purchaser, twenty per cent. of the purchase money may be paid in cash, and the balance secured by bond and mortgage of the premises, payable in five years, with Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January in each year, with the usual stipulation to be inserted in said bond and mortgage, that in case of default in payment of interest for thirty days, the whole principal sum shall thereupon become due and recoverable by law: Provided, That where the lot of ground hereby authorized to be sold is unimproved and vacant, the purchaser, at his option, may have the said mortgage to secure the balance of the purchase money as above mentioned, may have the said balance charged upon the ground by ground rent deed or deeds, in the usual form. The said ground rents thereby created to be paid in equal semi-annual payments on the first of July and January in each year. And provided further, That the purchasers shall pay all expenses for deeds, bonds, mortgages, stamps, acknowledgments, and other expenses in the matter of making the conveyance from the city to the purchasers.

See plans at the Auction Rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

4 25 fm 12t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—CITY PROPERTY

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

Large and Valuable Lot, N. W. Corner of TWENTY-THIRD and CHESNUT Streets, fronting also on Twenty-fourth Street and Simes Streets, three Valuable Fronts.

Pursuant to ordinances of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, by order of the Commissioner of City Property,

On TUESDAY, May 28, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that lot of ground situate on the north side of Chesnut Street, beginning at the northwest corner of Twenty-third street, and extending along said Chesnut street 240 feet to Twenty-fourth street, and in depth northward 360 feet to a twenty-four feet street called Simes street. Bounded on the north by Simes street, on the east by Twenty-third street, and on the south by Chesnut street, and on the west by Twenty-fourth street, lately occupied by the Philadelphia Gas Works.

The above will be divided into 40 lots, and sold according to a plan that may be seen at the Auction Rooms—the purchaser to have the privilege of taking four additional lots adjoining each other.

Terms—20 per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the delivery of the deed and the balance may be secured on the premises by mortgage or ground-rent deeds, or may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

4 26 mf12t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc., etc.

F. P. GUSTINE,

8 14 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

House-Furnishing Goods,

NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 14ths

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

PURELY VEGETABLE,

USED INWARDLY.

References to 4500 wonderful cures in Philadelphia alone.

Advice gratis daily from 10 to 1 o'clock.

OFFICE,

NO. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

NO CURE NO PAY.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOCH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY,

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 15]

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc, Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,

1 28 mwf No. 724 MARKET Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—E. B. EDWARDS (OF the late firm of Mitchell & Edwards) has this day associated with him his son, THOMSON F. EDWARDS, for the transaction of a General Lumber Business, under the firm name of E. B. EDWARDS & CO., DELAWARE Avenue, first wharf below Noble street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867. 5 2 1mrp

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit: are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic subst

AFTER THE BALL.

They sat and combed their beautiful hair,
Their long bright tresses one by one,
As they laughed and talked in their chamber there,
After the revel was done.

Idly they talked of waltz and quadrille,
Idly they laughed, like other girls,
Who over the fire, when all is still,
Comb out their braids and curls.

Robes of satin and Brussels lace,
Knots of flowers, and ribbons, too,
Scattered about in every place,
For the revel is through.

And Maud and Madge in robes of white,
The prettiest night-gowns under the sun,
Stockingless, slipperless, sit in the night,
For the revel is done.

Sit and comb their beautiful hair,
These wonderful waves of brown and gold,
'Till the fire is out in the chamber there,
And the little bare feet are cold.

Then out of the gathering Winter chill,
All out of the bitter St. Agnes weather,
While the fire is out the house is still,
Maud and Madge together—

Maud and Madge in robes of white,
The prettiest night-gowns under the sun,
Curtained away from the chilly night,
After the revel is done.

Float along in a splendid dream,
To a golden gittern's tinkling tune,
While a thousand lustres shimmering stream
In a palace's grand saloon.

Flashing of jewels and flutter of laces,
Tropical odors sweeter than musk,
Men and women with beautiful faces,
And eyes of tropical dusk.

And one face shining out like a star,
One face haunting the dreams of each,
And one voice, sweeter than the others are,
Breaking in silvery speech.

Telling through lips of bearded bloom
An old, old story over again,
As down the royal-bannered room,
To the golden gittern's strain,

Two and two they dreamily walk,
While an unseen spirit walks beside,
And all unheard in lover's talk,
He claimeth one for his bride.

O Maud and Madge; dream on together,
With never a pang of jealous fear!
For, ere the bitter St. Agnes weather
Shall whiten another year,

Robed for the bridal and robed for the tomb,
Braided brown hair and golden tress,
There'll only be one of you left for the bloom
Of the bearded lips to press!

Only one for the bridal pearls,
The robe of satin and Brussels lace—
Only one to blush through her curls
At the sight of a lover's face.

O beautiful Madge, in your bridal white!
For you the revel has just begun;
But for her who sleeps in your arms to-night,
The revel of Life is done!

But robed and crowned with your saintly bliss,
Queen of heaven and bride of the sun,
O beautiful Maud, you'll never miss
The kisses another hath won!

Extraordinary Scene in a Penitentiary—Attempted Escape of Three Hundred Convicts.

From the Nashville Press and Times, May 14.

A portion of the high wall encircling the inclosure containing the workshops connected with the Penitentiary, has been taken down in the rear to enlarge the space, it having been found too crowded. The breach which opens into the fields back of the Penitentiary has been carefully guarded, and not the least apprehension had been entertained of any attempt at escape in that quarter.

Yesterday at dinner, however, Martin Coffee, a desperate character, who was sentenced to fifteen years' confinement, for robbery, at the last session of the Criminal Court, and who has been incarcerated in the penitentiary but a few days, sprang to his feet, and brandishing a large knife over his head, called out, in startling tones, "Now is your time, boys! Strike! strike for your liberty!" Delivering himself of these startling words, Coffee sprang towards the door, followed by a motley crowd of desperate men, black and white, whom the hope of liberty had suddenly wrought up into unwonted daring. The guards, anticipating no demonstration while the prisoners were collected at dinner, had retired a little, and were lounging in the shade.

Coffee, still clutching the murderous knife, rushed to the spot where the wall had been taken down, and made a furious onslaught upon the man who disputed his progress. The man, evading the weapon with which the mutineer was armed, felled him to the ground with a billet of wood. On the instant the guards rushed up, and the crowd which followed their now vanquished leader were overawed and dispersed into the enclosure. The mutiny had been quelled on the moment, and fortunately without a shot being fired, or a man, save the leader, hurt. Coffee is a desperate man, and since his incarceration has been sowing the seeds of the conspiracy which developed yesterday. After he was secured, he was made the subject of severe prison discipline.

An Item for Numismatologists.

A San Francisco journal says that a firm in that city have perhaps the only complete set of American coins in the hands of private individuals in the United States. They have the American silver dollar for every year from 1794 to 1866, half dollars from 1794 to 1867, quarter dollars from 1796 to 1867, dimes from 1796 to 1861, half dimes from 1794 to 1867, cents from 1723 to 1867, three-cent pieces from 1851 to 1867, two-cent pieces from 1863 to 1867, and half cents from 1793 to 1857. This collection has occupied more than fifteen years of Mr. Repiton's time, and cost about twenty thousand dollars. As an instance of the rarity of some of the coins, we will state that the silver dollar of 1801 costs $950, and Mr. Repiton had, before he succeeded in finding one he could purchase, made an unsuccessful tender of $1500 for one in possession of a gentleman residing in Salem, Massachusetts. Of the silver dollars of 1838 only eighteen were minted, and consequently they are very rare. The silver dollar of 1852 is also very rare, and is rated by numismatologists at from $300 to $500. Besides this collection of American coins, they have specimens of the coins of nearly all nations, and some coins over two thousand years old. The coins are a great curiosity, and their owners could readily sell them for $50,000.

The Italian Premier in Trouble.

Signor Ratazzi has a wife who has written a novel with a curious name. In this work she has been very personal to other ladies. Their brothers, cousins, and lovers have consulted each other, and agreed to "call out" Signor Ratazzi in turn. The minister's political friends have held a meeting, and declared that he must not accept any challenges; at least, not until the matter has been submitted to a jury of honor. Meanwhile, Signor Ratazzi has exchanged shots with the Marquis Pepoli, to the slight injury of the latter gentleman; and the fair author of the book and mischief has been induced to publish a card in the *Gazetta di Firenze*, disclaiming any intention to give offense. The number of challenges upon which the jury will have to pass is said to be fifteen. It may be worth noting that one of the Marquis Pepoli's friends was General Cialdini.

—The book-keeper of a large firm in Chicago returns a greater income than all the members of the firm put together.

—The Viceroy of Egypt is the richest man in the world. He owns a fourth of the entire soil of the country.

—Madame Ristori sailed for Europe on Saturday.

—General Banks is going South on a stumping tour.

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, May 25, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 14

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA HAVANA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1322 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA 1115 tons, Captain P. L. Roxie,

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans, Saturday June 1, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf above Spruce street.

The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port June 1.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 17] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, June 1, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the first wharf below Pine street.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 17] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Saturday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON (Howes Master) will sail for Havana on SATURDAY MORNING, June 1, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Thursday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA (newly fitted), of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45, North River, at Noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 18, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of Passage—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
5 20 3t No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, May 25
ETNA.....Wednesday, May 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, June 1
EDINBURGH.....Wednesday, June 5
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
5 7 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
JAS. SCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 29 BROADWAY
1 1 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 317 WALNUT St

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 12 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIS
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAPLE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to B Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24]

F. H. WILLIAMS,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden.
BUILDING LUMBER
AND HARD WOODS. [5 13 wsm2m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,500·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,720·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	64,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	56,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Morigage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage. 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,645,050 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,030,552·05.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank.....$811,102·26	
	Cash in Drawer..... 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·36

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Laboureade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18
$2,553,146·15.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·18	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 8 12 3t

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Waln,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 2 30]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President;
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeitable.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeitable.

Annuities granted on favorable terms
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. G. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TAKE A LIFE POLICY
IN THE
BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE:
N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.
E. B. COLTON,
2 23] GENERAL AGENT.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000,
INCOME FOR 1866, $163,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000

Of which amount not $300 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,
Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.

Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.

Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmw3m

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, June 6, 1867, for furnishing all the materials and performing the work required in the construction of a Brick Building for the use of the Department of Agriculture, to be erected on reservation No. 2, in this city, according to plans and specifications that can be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, where full information with regard to the proposed building can be obtained; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separately for the different kinds of work.

No proposal will be entertained from any person who is not known to be a practical builder.

Bidders are requested to state the shortest time possible in which the building is to be completed, the work to be commenced in three days after the signing of the contract.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be received that does not conform to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of work done and materials furnished, according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of the Superintendent), will be paid from time to time as the work proceeds, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and the acceptance of the work by the Department.

Every proposal must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Clerk of the United States Court.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for a Building for the Department of Agriculture," and addressed to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

5 10 23t ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 209 S. SIXTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1867.

REPAIRS AT MARCUS HOOK, PA.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, for Materials and Labor for repairs of Government Wharves and Landings at Marcus Hook, Pa.

Separate proposals must be made for each class of material, and for labor.

Cap logs, bridge timbers, mooring posts, etc., to be of white pine; also, upper courses of wharves, tie and wharf timber, and piling of hemlock, fenders, etc., of white oak.

Proposals will state the rate per running foot of timber, per foot of face, and per foot of board measure, as the case may be; the rate per pound of bolts and other iron works, etc.

All materials to be of the best quality, deliverable at such points at or near Marcus Hook as may be required, and to be subject to inspection and approval before being used.

The proposals for labor to state the rate per foot or face, per lineal foot, and per foot board measure, etc., as measured in place, and these rates to cover all labor necessary for putting the works in good repair, such as removing old work and obstructions, receiving, caring for, framing, putting together, and replacing the materials to be used or moved.

All work done to be subject to inspection and approval before payment is made, and twenty per centum to be deducted from any payment that may be made before the completion of all the labor.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Repairs of Government Wharves, etc."

Bids will be opened on Saturday, June 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders are invited to be present.

For particulars, inquire at this office.
C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 16 14t Maj. of Engineers and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ATLANTA, GA., May 3, 1867.

BY ORDER OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office for the sale of seven thousand four hundred (7400) tons of COAL at Baraccas, Florida, payment to be made in Government funds.

The proposals will be opened at 12 M. SATURDAY, the 8th of June, 1867, and should be marked "Proposals to purchase Coal," and addressed to
Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON,
Chief Quartermaster Third Military District, Atlanta, Ga. 5 13 23t

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, STEEL, AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, the following enumerated Iron, Steel, and Lumber will be sold at Public Auction, at LINCOLN DEPOT, under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, Assistant Quartermaster, commencing on MONDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M., to wit:—About

293,000 lbs	Flat Iron, from 1x⅞ to 4¼x½, assorted.
40,000 "	Nail Rod Iron.
150,000 "	Horseshoe Iron, light and heavy.
30,000 "	Hammered Iron, assorted.
400,000 "	Assorted Iron, all sizes
240,000 "	Round Iron, assorted from 3-16 to 2½ inches, all sizes.
114,000 "	Square Iron, assorted, from ⅜ to 2 inches, all sizes.
58,000 "	Round Iron, assorted, from 1 to 3½ inches, all sizes.
30,000 "	Hoop Iron, assorted, from ¾ to 1 inch, all sizes.
128,000 "	Spring Steel, assorted, from 1¼ to 2½ inches, all sizes.
15,000 "	American Blistered Steel.
180,000 feet	Oak Lumber, from 1 to 6 inches thick,
16,000 "	Hickory Lumber, from 2 to 4 inches thick.
40,000 "	Poplar Lumber, ¾ inch thick.
421,468 "	Pine Scantling, 3x4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9; 12 to 18 feet long.

Wagonmakers, carbuilders, and others will find this a fine opportunity to replenish their stock, as the material is entirely new.

Transportation will be furnished to Sixth street wharf or the railroad depot, as purchasers may desire, and at their risk.

From 10 to 15 days will be allowed in which to remove the goods.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
5 14 16t Bvt. Brig. Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER'S STORES AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, a large lot of Quartermaster's Stores will be sold at Public Auction at Lincoln Depot, commencing on WEDNESDAY, May 22, at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, A. Q. M., consisting in part of—

30 four-horse Army Wagons.	200 Saddle Blankets.
6 two-horse Army Wagons,	34 Office Desks.
6 spring Army Wagons.	23 Office Tables.
10 four-horse Scavenger Army Wagons.	219 Office Coal Stoves.
10 Carts.	26 Office Wood Stoves.
36 two-horse Ambulances.	25 Portable Forges.
115 sets Wheel Harness.	164 Smith's Forges.
66 sets Lead Harness.	3 Cooking Ranges, with fixtures.
57 sets wheel Ambulance Harness.	10 Bath Tubs.
57 Lead Harness.	56 Doors.
153 McClellan Saddles.	15 Wheelbarrows.
251 Wagon Saddles.	Tools—Carpenter's, Saddler's, Blacksmith's, Tinner's.
141 B. S. Wagon Whips.	345 yards Cocoa Matting.
234 Halter Chains.	1010 pounds assorted Rope.
313 Buckets.	4000 pounds Scrap Iron.
927 Gum Buckets.	5000 pounds old Horse Shoes.
291 Wagon Bridles.	191 Window Sashes.
66 Saddle Bags.	

And a large lot of other articles.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will remove their goods within ten days from day of sale.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
5 9 11t] Bvt. Brig. Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WESTCOTT & GEORGE.
SUCCESSORS TO
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,
FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,
NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA
ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS.
ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
J. E. RIDGWAY,
5 2 1m NO. 57 S. THIRD STREET.

COAL EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos. 2128 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cord Twines, Etc.
No. North WATER Street, and
No. North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14]

STEELE'S FAMOUS SHOW CARDS
No. 718 MARKET ST

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 239 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
6 No. 103 JONES Alley.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [2 22] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

WILLIAMS S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue

RISTORI.

DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE—LAST DAY IN AMERICA—PARTING WITH FRIENDS—SIGNING OF A NEW CONTRACT WITH MR. GRAU FOR HAVANA AND THE UNITED STATES—AU REVOIR, NOT ADIEU.

Saturday was an eventful day in the eventful career of Madame Ristori. From an early hour numerous visitors sought her residence in Sixteenth street, to bid her good-by, and pay their last tribute of admiration and respect to her genius, goodness, and amiable qualities. Bouquets, some of which were the rarest specimens of art, were brought in, until the elegant parlors seemed to be conservatories, and the cards of our principal citizens, clergymen, diplomats, politicians, literary celebrities, artists, and other friends, were sent up from the continuous stream of carriages that "stooped the way," until the fair artiste became bewildered. Then an ordeal of hand-shaking of the General Grant style, and the Babel of farewells, in half-a-dozen languages, preceded the departure for the steamer.

Yet amid this busy scene Madame Ristori did not forget the promptings of her generous heart, for she found time to make many liberal donations to the poor. Rarely has any one been the recipient of such flattering attentions from the most distinguished citizens of the metropolis as Madame Ristori and her family were yesterday. The rich and elegant souvenirs which they received formed a small cargo in themselves. All the Italians of note, many celebrities in the art world, and many of the representatives of our republican aristocracy, rode down to the steamer yesterday afternoon to see Madame Ristori off. The scene at the dock, on the decks, and in the cabin, where Madame Ristori was surrounded by the intimate friends she has made here, was unprecedented. The leave-takings were warm, affectionate, and enthusiastic.

Her husband, the Marquis del Grillo, her son George, and her beautiful daughter, Madlle Bianca, came in for a share in the general enthusiasm, and deep regrets were expressed again and again at parting. But it was *au revoir*, not adieu. Mr. Grau has been long anxious to enter into a new engagement with the great tragedienne, but she wished to retire from the stage and devote herself to the care of her family. The unprecedented enthusiasm with which she was received at her farewell appearance, the flattering serenade which followed, and the unvarying triumphal character of the past season determined, her yesterday; and she signed a contract to appear under the management of Mr. Grau, during the next season, at the Grand Tacon Theatre, Havana, and in the United States. The contract was signed on board of the steamer a few minutes before its departure. Madame Ristori expressed herself to those present, after signing the contract, that she could not be induced to return to America under any other management than that of Mr. Grau. She used the following words:—"When the artist signs an engagement with Mr. Grau, half the battle is gained." One of the last acts before the sailing of the steamer Ville de Paris was to present Mr. Grau with a *carte de visite*, on which was written "To her good friend and excellent manager, J. Grau, *souvenir* of Adelaide Ristori del Grillo." Mr. Grau also presented Madame Ristori with a silk American flag, on which was the single word "*Souvenir*."

One of the conditions of the contract is that Giacommetti's new play, *Marie Antonette*, will be produced for the first time, and under the management of Mr. Grau, in New York. This is in accordance with the author's previously expressed wish, that this work should be brought out in a republican land, as the sentiments he proposed introducing in it would prove distasteful to monarchical ideas of liberty. Schiller's celebrated *Jeanne d'Arc* will be also one of the features of the next season in Havana and the United States. The scenery for *Marie Antoinette* will be painted in France and Italy, and the costume will be entirely new. Fifty thousand francs were deposited by each of the contracting parties with a leading banker of this city. Madame Ristori will make her first appearance next season at the French theatre on September 15.

All the lines were cast off, and the noble steamer, one of the stauncheat and swiftest of the popular French line, moved out from the pier; handkerchiefs were waved, adieus exchanged, and each eye strained to catch a parting glimpse of the Queen of the Drama. The crowd on the pier was immense, and every point where a view of the steamer could be obtained swarmed with human beings.—*N. Y. Sunday Herald.*

Inquire Within.

The mouth is like a house to let. However pretty it may be externally, it is impossible to judge of its merits until you have seen the inside. If behind the ruby doors there are plenty of pearl-white fixtures, you will exclaim, at once, "how beautiful!" To impart the utmost possible brilliancy to such dental furniture—to keep it always sound and perfect—there is nothing like fragrant SOZODONT.

GROCERIES, ETC.

GARFIELD'S

SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATE

SPANISH OLIVES.

THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF

Fine Spanish Olives,

For sale by the gallon, much below the cost o importation, by

JAMES R. WEBB
5 14 Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

LONDON BROWN STOUT

AND SCOTCH ALE,

In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

THE OLD STAND REMODELLED.

NEW STORE FOR FINE CONFECTIONS.

Entire new stock of Fine Confections, Fruits, etc.
PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1867.

Having taken the old established Store No. 906 MARKET Street, formerly occupied by John Hagey, and completely refitted and renovated the entire premises, we are prepared to supply all articles in our line, at as reasonable price as can be purchased elsewhere.

Our long experience in the business, together with the efficient corps of workmen, at our command, will enable us to furnish the finest articles at the lowest prices.

A call is respectfully solicited.

HAINES & LEEDS.
5 17 6 rp NO. 906 MARKET STREET.
JOSEPH HAINES. WALTER S. LEEDS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer or all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
4 6 mw f rp Philadelphia.

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC
Manufactured by
E. WALKER & SONS,
3 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

LONDON, May 17—Evening.—The Luxembourg question may now be considered as finally settled, for the Emperor Napoleon and King William of Prussia have signed the treaty looking to that end.

The motions for new trials in the cases of Messrs. Caffery and Meany, who were recently found guilty, have been denied.

The City of London has voted £500 towards the erection of a statue to George Peabody, the great philanthropist.

United States Five-twenties closed at Frankfort last evening at 77⅝.

Commercial Report of This Morning.

LONDON, May 20—10 A. M.—The Money Market has not yet opened for the transaction of business. There is a somewhat better feeling in Consols. Five-twenties and Erie Railroad shares are considered easier, but are not quotably lower than at the close of Saturday.

LIVERPOOL, May 20—10 A. M.—Cotton steady and unchanged.

LONDON, May 20—Noon.—A despatch has been received here, announcing the arrival of the United States iron-clad Miantonomah at Gibraltar.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, May 20.

The Census of 1870.

The Bureau of Statistics is making preparation to take the census of 1870, through the Internal Revenue organization. Director Delmar has been superintending a series of statistical exercise drills, the result of one of which affords remarkable proof of the thorough organization of the various bureaux of the Treasury Department. He has taken a census of the numbers of the entire population of the country already, and that too without any expense whatever, excepting for stationery. The census was quietly but thoroughly taken during six weeks of last November and December, and is in most cases the result of actual count in the Revenue Districts.

The details will not be furnished to the public until they have undergone careful revision and arrangement.

The returns from a few of the remote mountain districts of the country are the only ones not deemed satisfactory. The present census shows the total population of the thirty-seven States in November and December last to have been 34,100,255, and of the States and Territories taken together, 34,505,882.

In most of the Southern States there has been a decrease of population, in the Eastern States a small increase, and in the Western States a large increase. The results are supported in every instance by the State censuses of 1865, so far as taken.

The comparison with the census of 1860, is as follows:—Thirty-seven States, a few of which were then Territories, numbered 31,218,021 inhabitants, and the total States and Territories 31,443,321. The total increment since 1860 has, therefore, been 3,062,551, which, in view of the late extended Rebellion, demonstrates an extraordinary recuperative power of the country.

The population of the District of Columbia is given at 118,867, with a majority of several thousand females over males.

The Attorney-General on Reconstruction

The importance of the forthcoming advice upon the Reconstruction acts from the Attorney General, has rendered public expectation somewhat impatient. It has been generally supposed that his interpretations of the various and novel questions involved, would all be embraced in a single opinion shortly to be promulgated, but it is said the practical operation of these measures, by developing new questions for solution almost every day, may keep that official's hands full of the subject from time to time, though the first advisory communication will doubtless embrace the main principles.

The Attorney-General will leave to-morrow for New York, where he will remain only a short time. The object of his visit is to consult his oculist with regard to a disease of the eye.

Conscience-Money.

The conscience fund of the Treasury Department was still further increased to-day by the reception of two letters, both from New York, one containing fifty and the other thirty dollars, which the senders consider to be the property of the Government. These cases, for the most part, rose from business transactions during the late war.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The Bank statement shows the following:—

Loans, increase	$4,279,045
Specie, increase	697,852
Circulation, increase	36,432
Deposits, increase	1,091,022
Legal Tenders, decrease	4,168,138

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 28½c. Prime Rio Coffee scarce, and held at 18½@19c, in gold. Flour heavy and unchanged. Wheat dull, with a small business; Pennsylvania red, $3@5. Choice Maryland white, $3 50@3 55. Corn dull; 15,000 bushels sold—white, $1 15@1 18; yellow active and several cents higher; sales at $1 20@1 23, mostly at the latter for prime; mixed Western, $1 14. Oats active at 70@80c. Provisions steady; bulk Meats, Mess Pork, and Lard firm; Bacon unchanged; sales confined to jobbers. Whisky in bond is held at $2 35, without sales.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The Board met at half-past 10 o'clock, the President in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

An ordinance to change the name of Emmet street, in the Twenty-eighth Ward, to Fletcher street, upon motion of Mr. Levering, was agreed to.

The Committee on Sewer on Front street, between Denmark and Moore streets, reported a resolution authorizing a 2 feet 6 inch brick sewer, which was agreed to.

Sewer on Sansom street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, referred to Messrs. Shedaker, Roberts, and Wolf, who reported a resolution authorizing a 12-inch pipe at expense of petitioners. Agreed to.

Sewer on Fourth street, from South street to forty feet south of South street, referred to Messrs. Shedaker, Roberts, and Wolf, who reported a resolution authorizing a 2-foot 6-inch sewer at expense of petitioners. Agreed to.

Sewer on Spangler street, Powelton avenue, and Race street, referred to Messrs. Smedley, Miller, Shalcross, Committee, who reported a resolution authorizing a 12-inch pipe at expense of petitioners.

The Committee to whom was referred the petition to increase size of drain on Rittenhouse street, reported that the Board of Surveyors counsel the construction of a sewer of three feet six inch drain, with two inlets and one manhole, a distance of about three hundred feet.

A communication from Councils asking information relative to revision of line of Schuylkill river was received.

Mr. Miller offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Board of Surveyors recommend to Councils the revision of the wharf lines of the Schuylkill river whenever necessary between Fairmount and South street, and also the establishment of a wharf line on the south side of the Schuylkill river to the mouth of the same, and they also recommend a revision of the wharf line on the river Delaware, as asked for by petitioners, from the Navy Yard to the Point House. Agreed to.

Mr. Smedley moved that Gowen street, between Germantown road and Mower street, be located so that its centre line shall be upon the properties of Messrs. Wolf and Schaffer, and that Hinkle street be extended southward to intersect Gowen street. Agreed to.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 20

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 City 6s, New	102	100 sh Sunq Cal	b60. 45⅝
$2700 do. mun	102	4 sh Penna R	51⅝
$6300 do. Old	97	100 sh Read R	51⅝
$4150 5-20s '65 J & J	108	100 do	51⅝
$980 do. '64	103¾	4 sh Harrisb'g R	52⅛
6 sh Mech Bk	92		

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, New	102	2 sh Penna R	51
$1000 do.	b5	102	12 do	51⅛
$1000 Lehigh 6s '84	89¾	16 do	51⅛
$1000 Mr Cl B Loan	90	12 do	51⅛
25 sh Leh V R	59	2 do	51⅛

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

SILKS! SILKS!

HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS, $1·75 AND $2·00.
CORDED SILKS FOR SACQUES, $2·00 AND $2·50.
VERY HEAVY GOLD-EDGED SILKS.
PLAID SILK POPLINS, $1·00.
CHECK SILKS, ALL COLORS, $1·00 PER YARD.
BLACK AND WHITE PLAID SILKS, $1.

DRESS GOODS!

NEW MATERIALS FOR TRAVELLING COSTUMES.
FIGURED GRENADINES.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS.
FRENCH JACONET LAWNS, 31 CENTS.
5000 YARDS FRENCH LAWNS, 28 AND 31 CENTS.

COTTON GOODS!

Still Further Depression in Prices.

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
Excellent Yard-wide Shirtings, 16, 18, and 20 cents.
New York Mills, Williamsville, and Wamsutta.
Wide Sheetings, very low.
Pillow Muslins, 23 and 25 cents.
Good Yard-wide Unbleached, 15, 16, and 18 cents.
Very Best Heavy Unbleached Muslins, 20 and 22 cents.
Unbleached Sheetings, cheap.

Cloth and Cassimere Department.

All-wool Cassimeres, 75, 85 cents, and $1·00.
Fine Cassimeres for Boys' Wear, 65 cents to $1·00.
Mixed Cassimeres, for suits, $1·25.
Silk Mixtures for Business Suits, $1·87½ to $2·00.
Linen Drills and Ducks.
Stripe and Plaid Linens.
5000 yards Cloths for Ladies' Wear, one hundred different styles. Prices, $1·25 to $4·50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11 fsmrp5 PHILADELPHIA.

SPRING ASSORTMENT

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

CONSISTING OF

LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE,

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES,

SUCH AS

LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINEN, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, 2 to 7 yards long, QUILTS, COTTON SHEETINGS, PILLOW MUSLINS, TABLE LINENS, DAMASK NAPKINS, BORDERED TOWELS, BLANKETS, EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, ETC. ETC.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

5 rp NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Have opened, at their NEW STORE,

N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,

Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

ALPACAS.

JUST RECEIVED, A SPLENDID LINE OF

Bombazine Finish Alpacas,

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR OWN SALES.

PERKINS,
5 18 smw3 rp NO. 9 SOUTH NINTH ST.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now receiving from the

AUCTION SALES,

SOME VERY CHEAP LOTS OF

BARNSLEY SHEETINGS, TOWELS, HUCKABACKS AND OTHER LINEN GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of buyers, AS BEING NEARER TO OLD PRICES than anything they have been able to offer. 5 11 10 rp

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A new lot of White Piques, 50, 56, 65, 75, 80 cents, and $1 per yard.
Corded Piques, 50, 56, 63½, and 75 cents.
A large assortment of handsome Plaid Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
A new lot of Shirred Muslins, very cheap.

NEW LOT OF COLORED ALPACAS.

Black and White Stripe Goods, for Suits or Dresses 50 cents a yard.
A new lot of Plaid Goods, 28 cents a yard.
Black Alpacas and black All-wool Delaines.
Just opened, a very cheap lot of wide Black Silks at $1·75 a yard.
Black Silks, $1·75, $2, $2·25, $2 50, and $3 00 a yard.

BARGAINS IN HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Gents' Shirt Fronts and Suspenders.
Ladies' and Gents' Summer Under Vests and Pants.
A large assortment of Linen Fans. [10 22

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN,

POINTE DES INDES SHAWLS AND ROTUNDES.

LLAMA POINTES AND ROTUNDES,

PUSHU POINTES AND ROTUNDES,

SHETLAND SHAWLS,

3 2 [wsmtfrp] GRENADINE SHAWLS.

RE-OPENING OF MYERS'

"New Mourning Store."

This Store has just been opened with a well-selected STOCK OF

MOURNING GOODS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Also, the largest and handsomest assortment of

MOURNING MILLINERY,

Ever offered in this city, manufactured expressly for this establishment.

NO. 1113 CHESNUT STREET,
"GIRARD ROW."

A. MYERS,
3 22 fmw2m Lately of New York

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street

Philadelphia,

would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;

Also, to his

Improved Pattern Shirt;

the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp]

We now offer a large assortment of FANCY BONNETS and TRIMMED HATS, for Ladies, Misses, and Children; and in PRICE, VARIETY, and STYLE, we defy competition. Novelties in FRENCH BONNETS AND FLOWERS, RIBBONS, CRAPES, SILKS, ENGLISH HATS, Etc., at moderate prices. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT Street. [3 25 2m

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, CLARENCE H. CLARK, JOHN WELSH, J. GILLINGHAM FELL, EDWARD W. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY S. A. CALDWELL, HENRY C. GIBSON, CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....25 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 3 mw f rp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, May 21, will include—

THIRTY-NINTH AND LOCUST STREETS—N. E. corner, Elegant Residence, hot and green houses, and large Lot.
SEVENTH STREET—No. 508, above Buttonwood, Modern Residence.
FIFTY-FOURTH, FIFTY-FIFTH AND RACE AND VINE STREETS—Mansion, carriage-house, ice-house, and square of ground.
MARKET AND TENTH STREETS—S. W. corner, Valuable Store.
BANK STREET—No. 23, Valuable Store.
SECOND STREET—Nos. 220 and 222, Valuable Stores.
MARKET STREET—No. 223, Valuable Store.
WOODLAND TERRACE—No. 22, Modern Residence.
SIXTH AND CHERRY STREETS—S. E. corner, Tavern and Dwelling.
STRAWBERRY STREET—No. 6, Valuable Store.
TWENTIETH STREET—north of Locust, Modern Residence.
SEVENTH STREET—No. 510, below Lombard, "Union Hall."
EIGHTH STREET—12 Brick Dwellings.
BROAD STREET—Hotel and Dwelling.
VERREE ROAD—Elegant Country Seat.
PINE ROAD—Country Residence.
RIVER DELAWARE—Farm and Country Seat, 100 acres.
WASHINGTON LANE—S. E. corner County Line Road, Elegant Country Seat.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.—Country Seat.
MORRIS ROAD—Valuable Farm, 41 acres.
CAMAC STREET—Nos. 1817, 1819, and 1809, 3 Genteel Dwellings.
CARVER STREET—No. 1725, Brick Dwelling.
BANKSON STREET—No. 673, Brick Dwelling.
NINTH STREET—No. 179, Modern Dwelling.
BROAD STREET, junction of Germantown Road, Lot, 4 acres.
SECOND STREET—Building Lot.
HOWARD STREET—No. 1421, Genteel Dwelling.
NINTH STREET—No. 825, above Christian street, Store and Dwelling.
RIDGE ROAD—Country Place, 13 acres.

Administrator's Peremptory Sale.

BANK AND RAILROAD STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.
On Tuesday, May 21,
At 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange—
50 shares Sixth National Bank.
100 shares Mechanics' National Bank,
50 shares Philadelphia National Bank.
62 shares Western National Bank.
3 shares National Bank of Commerce.
122 shares National Bank of Northern Liberties.
21 shares First National Bank of Camden, N. J.
15 shares First National Bank of Wilmington, Del.
85 shares Bank of Smyrna, Del.
100 shares Delaware and Chesapeake Steam Tow Boat Company.
52 shares Schomaker Piano Forte Manufacturing Company stock.
11 shares Camden and Amboy Railroad stock.
40 shares Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad stock.
54 shares Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad stock.
25 shares Millville and Cape May Railroad stock.
5 shares Eastern Shore Railroad Stock. Par $50.
52 shares Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry Passenger Railway stock.
250 shares West Pittston Coal Company stock.
20 shares Delaware Coal Company stock.
81 shares Cape Island Turnpike Company stock.
$10,000 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company Consolidated Loan.
$5000 Coupon Bonds North Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 per cent.
$12,000 Coupon Bonds Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 7 per cent.
$5000 Coupon Bonds Delaware Railroad, 6 per cent.
$280 Bonds of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.
$500 Bond of Union League, interest 6 per cent.
$480 Coupon Bonds City of Cape Island, N. J., 6 per cent.
13 shares Camden and Amboy Railroad Scrip, $50 per share, paid.
Pew in "Old Pine Street Church," middle aisle, No. 91.
500 shares Tarr and Scott Oil Company.
1000 shares Duquesne Oil Company.
3500 shares Sager Farm Oil Company.
2800 shares Caledonia Oil Company.
200 shares Perry Oil Company.
200 shares McClintockville Oil Company.
1 share Ocean Steam Navigation Company.
Executor's sale—Estate of Henry Grim, deceased—
40 shares Philadelphia National Bank.
28 shares Western National Bank.
37 shares Northern National Bank.
20 shares North America National Bank.
26 shares Kensington National Bank.
150 shares Pennsylvania Railroad.
$12,600 City Loan—clear of taxes.
2 $1000 bonds North Pennsylvania Railroad.
$170 scrip North Pennsylvania Railroad.
For Other Accounts—
117 shares Consolidation National Bank.
26 shares Mechanics' National Bank.
17 shares First National Bank of Camden, N. J.
100 shares Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
100 shares Wyoming Canal Co.
100 shares Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.
25 shares Empire Transportation Co.
40 shares Southern Transportation Co.
64 shares Central Transportation Co.
100 shares North American Transit Insurance Co.
200 shares Union Passenger Railway Co.
29 shares American Anti Incrustation Co.
100 shares Pennsylvania Middle Coal Field and Railroad Co.
11 shares Chesnut Hill and Springhouse Turnpike Co.
200 shares McClintockville Oil Co.
4 shares Southern Mail Steamship Co.
2 lots and vaults Ronaldson's Cemetery, Nos. 28 and 29. [5 17 3t

Sale at No. 1608 Master street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT PIANO-FORTE, FINE FRENCH CHINA, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
21st instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1608 Master street, by catalogue, the handsome walnut parlor and chamber furniture and oak dining-room furniture. [5 17 3t

Sale at No. 1508 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT CHICKERING GRAND PIANO, LARGE BOOKCASE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND IMPERIAL CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
22d instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1508 Chesnut street, by catalogue, the entire handsome furniture. [5 17 4t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

SALE OF JAPANESE AND CHINESE GOODS, RICH INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS, CURIOSITIES, ETC.
On Monday and Tuesday Mornings,
May 20 and 21, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a rich and interesting assortment of goods from China and Japan, comprising—Fine China; Japanese cabinet tables, work boxes; jewel cases; card receivers, manufactured in mosaic works of precious woods, sandal wood and others; rich fans; elegant waiters; shell flowers; beautiful shawls, and an infinite variety of Curiosities of Oriental manufacture.
The Goods will be open for exhibition on Saturday, when the public are invited to call and examine them. [5 13 6t

Sale at No. 1505 Girard Avenue.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKCASES, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 1505 Girard avenue, will be sold, the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising—Velvet, Brussels, and other carpets; walnut and rosewood parlor furniture; chamber, dining-room, and library furniture; China; plated ware; large bookcases; kitchen furniture, etc.
Can be examined on morning of sale. [5 16 3t

OFFICE OF

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE

REMOVED TO

No. 1123 CHESNUT STREET,

GIRARD ROW,

Opened under new auspices, new Agents, with new guarantees.

THE VERY BEST FAMILY MACHINE.

Please call and examine. 5 wfmrp

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN

BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,

FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCE RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4p

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

M'CLELLAND & CO. (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS ETC. ETC.
On Thursday morning,
May 23, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1000 cases of men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, &c. Also women's, misses, and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers.
Embracing a general assortment of desirable goods. [5 16 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
May 21, will be sold, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1200 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.
Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [5 15 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Thursday morning,
May 23, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on morning of sale. [5 17 5t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

Sale No. 1305 Chesnut street.

PEREMPTORY CLOSING SALE OF MANTEL, PIER, AND OVAL MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, ETC.
F. A. GABRYLEWITZ, who is about removing from the premises No. 1305 Chesnut street, has instructed B. SCOTT, Jr., to make a peremptory sale of his entire stock, previous to removal to his new store, No. 1323 Arch street, in November next, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, May 23d and 24th, at 10 o'clock, comprising mantel, pier, and oval mirrors, in gilt, walnut, and rosewood frames; modern paintings by leading American and foreign artists, chromos, engravings, photograph frames, etc. [5 20] 5

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, NOTIONS, ETC. BY CATALOGUE, ON A CREDIT.
On Wednesday Morning,
May 22d, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and most desirable assortment of new seasonable goods for present sales.

LARGE, POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF 500 LOTS EMBROIDERIES.
We will sell,
On Wednesday Morning,
May 22d, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on a credit viz.:—
500 Lots Needle-work Goods, being a full assortment of the newest designs of a favorite importation, now landing from steamer, which will be found worthy the early and particular attention of the trade.
Particulars in future advertisement. [5 17 4t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 9 2 1y

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

NOW OPENING

AT

CLARK & BIDDLE'S,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

An Elegant Assortment

OF

SILVER

FOR BRIDAL AND

4 13 smw2mrp] GENERAL PRESENTATIONS.

C. B. KITCHEN,

JEWELER,

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [3 21 thsm

BAILEY & CO.

ICE PITCHERS,

NEW PATTERNS, NEW PRICES.

BAILEY & CO.,

NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

4 1 mw f mrp

910 MEAD & CO., 910

FORMERLY AT THE

CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.

ARE NOW AT

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR,

Have just finished over (50) FIFTY NEW STYLES OF TEA SETS, which they are offering at enormously low prices.

Tea Sets, plain and chased.....$25·00
" " " .....$30·00
" rich chased.....$33·50
" " " .....$38·00
" very handsome.....$37·50
" very rich and medallions.....$40·00
" " " " .....$40·00

ICE PITCHERS a specialty, ranging in price from $5·00 to $18·00.

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
4 4 2 mrp] SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

REMOVAL.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m